The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts for 1868 and 1869 Compared.

The Feeling of Congress on the Tariff Bill.

Proposed Annual International Exhibitions.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Resources and Liabilities of Southern National Banks.

Comparative Statement of Internal Revenue Receipts in 1868 and 1869—The Tariff in Congress—Mississippi in the Senate—The Recent Army Assignments—The Georgia Case Before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The following summary of monthly collections of internal revenue for the first half of the current fiscal year, compared with the collections of the first half of the previous fiscal year, presents some interesting and suggestive facts. Take first the collections on

Spirits.

	1868.	1869.
July	$2,049,389 87	$3,889,607 25
August	3,818,255 58	3,182,268 15
September	2,629,385 63	3,530,055 31
October	3,692,274 42	4,375,262 37
November	3,203,215 71	5,036,099 32
December	3,731,940 54	4,611,252 34
Total	$19,124,461 75	$24,074,444 74

Tobacco.

	1868.	1869.
July	$1,400,993 59	$2,601,069 71
August	1,445,445 89	2,624,308 86
September	1,479,377 42	2,911,343 41
October	1,606,344 59	2,768,821 99
November	1,813,059 08	2,676,271 07
December	2,246,003 46	1,982,457 73
Total	$9,991,224 33	$15,563,272 77

Fermented Liquors.

	1868.	1869.
July	$689,257 83	$636,393 74
August	572,698 28	679,960 80
September	526,951 72	526,518 20
October	469,713 97	432,094 85
November	416,260 77	422,613 87
December	411,428 59	423,676 15
Total	$3,088,311 11	$3,020,197 31

Gross Receipts.

	1868.	1869.
July	$515,990 60	$581,678 60
August	498,499 17	534,719 27
September	509,921 92	611,619 58
October	538,515 05	561,121 54
November	584,292 43	646,198 96
December	569,456 18	582,661 64
Total	$3,216,675 35	$3,517,999 67

Sales.

	1868.	1869.
July	$808,270 09	$984,995 89
August	453,507 04	554,220 85
September	404,870 98	424,135 78
October	1,106,918 76	1,190,574 31
November	684,695 28	803,051 85
December	472,431 39	510,913 46
Total	$3,930,693 44	$4,467,842 14

Income.

	1868.	1869.
July	$6,428,699 06	$7,680,961 81
August	3,082,263 70	3,590,261 77
September	1,464,849 14	1,699,180 93
October	664,146 43	884,241 75
November	887,789 29	1,121,795 55
December	525,867 12	702,211 06
Total	$14,153,614 74	$15,678,601 97

	1868.	1869.
Other unenumerated sources	$16,325,179 45	$17,262,715 84

Recapitulation.

Total Collections.	1868.	1869.
July	$16,878,953 49	$20,153,604 35
August	12,824,256 77	14,102,285 41
September	9,431,224 16	12,470,500 90
October	10,408,108 57	12,691,653 19
November	9,743,848 30	13,161,857 68
December	9,943,773 78	11,006,132 91
Total	$68,730,160 07	$83,585,124 44

It should be stated that the total for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1869, will be increased by twelve districts not yet heard from.

THE TARIFF.

An anonymous circular has made its appearance among a few members of Congress, justifying the outrageous increase in the book tariff proposed by the new bill, on the ground that all the materials that enter into American book manufacturing are so heavily taxed that the business must be protected in proportion. Now, to say nothing of the fact that the business is already protected in proportion, this statement is one of the most patent arguments yet brought forward in behalf of a reduction of duty on raw materials generally. The analysis of the manner in which excessive duties and taxation enter into the cost of bookmaking is only a fair sample of the same cause and effect in other industries, and, taken in connection with the present temper of Congress, which is clearly towards a general revision and, in many cases, a material reduction of rates of duty, such arguments will have a good result, though not in the exact direction intended by their authors. From present indications it would seem that in the consideration of the tariff each individual interest will have to stand on its own merits, and that there will be little opportunity for "log-rolling" interests, as has been the case heretofore. The last has pretty much resolved to abandon all claims to protection, and to insist on a reduction on the leading articles of hides, lumber, salt, iron, sugar, tea and coffee. The tariff is the special order for Tuesday, but as two other special orders intervene, to wit, the Legislative and the Indian Appropriation bills, it is doubtful if it is reached before the 22d inst.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Senate will probably take a vote on Mississippi to-morrow. The pending motion is to attach the Virginia conditions, which will probably prevail, thus practically adopting the House bill. The entire delegation, both Senators and Representatives, is here, ready to be sworn in as soon as the State is admitted.

A RECEPTION AT GENERAL BELKNAP'S.

Secretary Belknap and Mrs. Belknap gave their first reception of the season, last night, at their residence on Madison-place. The popularity of the new Secretary and his charming young wife was abundantly attested by the attendance of nearly every person invited, which included all the distinguished people in Washington, from the President down.

PERSONAL.

Among the prominent arrivals in the city are: A. V. Stout, W. H. Webb, Naval Officer Merritt, Postmaster Jones, and W. M. Evarts of New-York, and Charles E. Smith, Esq., and Postmaster Filkin of Albany.

THE ALUMNI HALL, HARVARD COLLEGE.

Attorney-General Hoar has been invited to deliver the oration at the laying of the corner stone, Alumni Hall, Harvard College, and will probably accept.

THE RECENT ARMY ASSIGNMENTS.

Among the army officers in the East, and especially with those who are pleasantly located in New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston and Baltimore, the late order regarding changes met with undisguised disapprobation, and a multiplicity of methods is being resorted to by many to arrest the carrying out of the orders. Yesterday a number of officers and gentlemen from New-York called upon General Sherman for the purpose of enlisting him in the behalf of a certain officer who is making desperate efforts to get the order concerning him suspended or revoked, but without success. In conversation with these gentlemen General Sherman declared that he would only not interfere in the changes, but would see that they were all fairly carried into effect.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GEORGIA BEFORE THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

A paper was submitted to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, signed by Messrs. J. R. Parrott, D. B. Harrell, Wm. Gibson, B. Conley, President of the Georgia Senate, E. Tweedy, Speaker *pro tem.* of the Georgia House, on the subject of the reconstruction of that State, in which they make the following representation of the organization of the Georgia Legislature:

We offer first the report made to the Legislature in July, 1868, by Mr. J. E. Bryant, that James M. Nunn, W. T. McCullough and John Long were ineligible members, having held offices prior to the war, requiring them to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards participated in the rebellion, each of whom were afterwards seated, and one of them, Mr. Nunn, took the prescribed oath under the recent act of Congress, with his commission then on file and duly recorded in the Secretary of State's office, and that of his Captain who commanded him in the militia, also a member of the same House. We next present you the order of Major-General Terry, declaring R. H. Donaldson, from Gordon County; James M. Nunn, of Glasscock, and E. M. Taliaferro, of Fulton, (all members of the House of Representatives in 1868,) ineligible; also, that J. B. Burts, J. A. Brinson, A. T. Bennett, A. M. George, David Goff, Wm. Hudson, D. Johnson, Henry C. Kellogg, J. W. Meadows, J. H. Penland, Robert C. Surrency, J. R. Smith, Hiram Williams, John C. Drake, J. T. Ellis and J. W. Rouse, who had failed, neglected and refused to file the required oath, and who also had filed application to be relieved of their disabilities, admitting thereby their ineligibility to seats, sixteen in number, all of whom were seated in said Legislature. Add to this number W. F. Winn and J. W. Anderson, Senators declared ineligible; and Collier and Graham, also Senators who failed and refused to take the required oath, and also applied for their disabilities to be removed, thereby also admitting their ineligibility, and you have nineteen Representatives and four Senators who were clearly ineligible to seats in that Legislature under the Reconstruction laws of Congress. Add to this number B. R. McCutcheon, C. R. Moore, Senators who refused and failed to take the required oath; also, M. J. Crawford, P. H. Brassell, W. T. McCullough and J. B. Moon of the House of Representatives, and you have the aggregate number of twenty-eight Senators and Representatives who participated in the organization and all the proceedings of the Legislature of 1868. With the facts stated above, together with the facts in your Judiciary Committee's report, can it be said by your honorable Committee that the requirements of the Reconstruction acts of Congress have been complied with, and that an organization of the two Houses of the Georgia Legislature, in which ineligible members participated, was legal or binding? If, however, you should hold that the organization was a compliance, can you hold that elections made by the votes of those ineligible members were legal? In the House of Representatives, the Clerk—an indispensable officer of that branch of the General Assembly, and without whom an organization cannot be said to have been effected—the Clerk, an ineligible man himself, was elected by only five votes, every one of the nineteen ineligible members having voted for him. Can this be held to be a legal election in said House? In the election of United States Senators many of those ineligible members voted, and Messrs. Anderson, McCutchen, Moore, Burtz, Crawford, Drake, Donaldson, Ellis, George, Goff, Hudson, Johnson, Kellogg, McCullough, Meadows, Nunn, Penland, Williams, Taliaferro and Rouse all cast their votes for Hon. Joshua Hill, he receiving thereby one hundred and ten votes, twenty of whom were ineligible, leaving ninety legal votes cast for Mr. Hill, whilst his opponent, Chief Justice J. E. Brown, received ninety-four votes, one of whom, Surrency, was ineligible, giving him a clear majority of three of the legal and eligible members of said Legislature.

THE OCTOBER AND DECEMBER BALANCES.

A statement prepared in the Treasury Department, bearing date Feb. 11, shows the receipts and expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1869. The balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1869, by this statement, is $4,651,194 93 in excess of the balance as published in the debt statement of Oct. 1, 1869, and the balance in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1869, $6,529,798 in excess of the balance as published in the debt statement of Jan. 1, 1870. These differences are accounted for by the fact that expenditures are all known and included in the monthly debt statement, while the receipts (being taken from the returns in the office at the close of business on the last day of each month) do not include the entire receipts for the quarter.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

Work in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency has increased considerably within a few months, particularly in the Redemption Division of that Bureau, owing to the rapidity with which national bank notes which have been worn out and become mutilated by constant use are being sent to the Department for redemption. Frequently a hundred packages of mutilated notes are received daily at this office.

MONTANA.

Hon. James M. Cavanaugh, Delegate from Montana, presented sixteen citizens of that Territory yesterday to the President, who made many inquiries respecting its condition, and was gratified in learning of its prosperity. The visitors were pleased with their interview.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The Select Committee on American Navigation Interests have agreed to report a bill allowing drawbacks on shipbuilding materials, not to exceed $8 per ton on wooden sailing vessels, $10 per ton on composite sailing vessels, with iron frames and wooden planking, $10 per ton on wooden steamers, $12 per ton on composite steamers, $12 per ton on iron sailing vessels and $15 per ton on iron steamers. When the materials used are of home production, equivalent amounts are to be allowed.

The second section allows ship stores and coal to be shipped and consumed free of duty. The third section allows an annual subsidy to American vessels engaged in the carrying trade, for over six months a year, between American and foreign ports, or between several foreign ports, as follows: With the British American Provinces, $1 50 per ton for sailing vessels or steamers; with European ports, $4 per ton for steamers with all other foreign ports, $3 per ton for steamers. The Committee will also report a bill substituting for all tonnage duties thirty cents per ton, and abolishing all harbor dues, pilotage fees or other taxes imposed by State or municipal laws.

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

A Petition to Congress—A Shipping Commissioner to Superintend Shipments and Discharges.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The following petition has been presented to Congress:

To the Honorable the United States Senate and House of Representatives:

Your petitioners, the American Seamen's Friend Society, organized in the City of New-York in 1828, and incorporated in 1833, "to improve the social and moral condition of seamen," in the prosecution of its objects, having established either directly, or through its auxiliaries, bethels and sailors, boarding houses and supporting chaplains and sailor missionaries in many of the leading seaports of the world, and having in this way acquired a thorough knowledge of the circumstances and needs of seamen, would respectfully represent that a certain measure, originating in this country with the San Francisco Seamen's Friendly Society, and proposing Congressional legislation, under the title of "An act to authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissions by the Judges of the several District Courts of the United States of America, to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen engaged in the merchant ships belonging to the United States, and for the further protection of seamen," has been submitted to your petitioners for examination and consideration. That said measure, upon such examination and consideration, seeming to be wisely drawn, and being, as is found, substantially a transcript of the "Merchant Shipping act of Great Britain," which, after twenty years' experience, has proved to be altogether practicable and eminently beneficent, working great good alike to seamen, to shippers and to shipowners, does, with few slight modifications, meet your petitioners' approval, and believing that its enactment by the Senate and House of Representatives as a part of the law of the land would secure the sailor against existing abuses that cannot be remedied by mere state legislation; and further believing that it would result also to the benefit and prosperity of the shipping interests of the whole country, your petitioners pray that it may receive the favorable consideration of your honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

Signed in behalf of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and by order of the Board of Trustees, at a meeting held for the purpose at the rooms of the Society in the City of New-York, Feb. 4, 1870. WM. A. BOOTH, President.
H. Loomis, S. H. Hale, } Cor. Secretaries.

I am instructed by the Directors of the New-York Seamen's Association, incorporated May 2, 1869, and whose design is kindred with that of the American Seamen's Friend Society, to join in the foregoing petition.
CHARLES C. DUNCAN,
President New-York Seamen's Association.

THE SOUTHERN BANKS.

Condition of the Banks—Abstract of the Report to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The following are the principal items contained in the abstracts of the reports of the conditions of Southern banks, made under the recent order of Comptroller Hulburd:

VIRGINIA—SIXTEEN BANKS.

Resources.

Loans	$4,078,606
United States bonds	2,584,000
Due from banks	583,654
Cash items, including specie, $529,242	1,012,177
Three per cent. certificates	5,000

Liabilities.

Capital	$2,223,300
Profits	262,470
Bank notes outstanding	2,066,656
Deposits	8,565,170
Due to banks	282,494
Aggregate of resources and liabilities	8,644,172

NORTH CAROLINA—SIX BANKS.

Resources.

Loans	$1,356,477
United States bonds	728,600
Due from banks	288,202
Cash, including specie, $65,336	395,695

Liabilities.

Capital	$850,000
Profits	133,981
Bank notes outstanding	379,480
Deposits	1,429,970
Due to banks	172,665
Aggregate	3,115,198

SOUTH CAROLINA—THREE BANKS.

Resources.

Loans	$1,562,018
United States bonds	278,060
Due from banks	222,058
Cash, including specie, $39,799	376,224

Liabilities.

Capital	$854,700
Profits	117,451
Bank notes outstanding	218,000
Deposits	1,258,959
Due to banks	154,000
Aggregates	2,625,266

GEORGIA—SEVEN BANKS.

Resources.

Loans	$2,503,752
United States bonds	1,383,500
Due from banks	411,232
Cash, including $42,387 specie	1,239,144
Three per cent. certificates	75,000

Liabilities.

Capital	$1,500,000
Profits	408,736
Bank notes outstanding	1,147,800
Deposits	2,571,348
Due to banks	162,536
Aggregates	5,790,920

ALABAMA—TWO BANKS.

Resources.

Loans	$530,575
United States bonds	310,850
Due from banks	144,884
Cash, including $37,186 specie	219,255

Liabilities.

Capital	$400,000
Profits	75,391
Bank notes outstanding	259,304
Deposits	685,617
Due to banks	48,523
Aggregate	1,468,536

LOUISIANA—TWO BANKS.

Resources.

Loans	$1,544,988
United States bonds	1,200,000
Due from banks	462,357
Cash, including $71,950 specie	1,115,796

Liabilities.

Capital	$1,300,000
Profits	125,896
Bank notes outstanding	1,086,280
Deposits	2,600,000
Due to banks	263,615
Aggregate	5,346,875

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Proposed Annual Exhibitions in London, England—Outline of the Enterprise.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The British Minister at Washington has laid before Secretary Fish, letters from the British Commissioners, for the exhibition of 1851, explaining a scheme proposed for a series of international exhibitions of specimens of works of fine art and industry, proposed to be held annually in London, the first exhibition to take place in 1871. The Commissioners hope that each foreign Government will appoint, at an early period, a Commissioner to confer with them.

The proposed exhibitions will differ materially from those which have preceded them. The objects will be selected by competent judges before they are admitted. Only a few classes of industrial objects will be admitted each year. The arrangements will be in classes, without reference to nationalities, as heretofore. The exhibitors will be relieved of all charges for arranging and taking care of their objects during the exhibitions. The exhibitions shall be opened on the 1st of May and closed punctually on the 30th of September. Foreign countries will not have placed in their absolute disposal space in block, but divisions of space in each class, while, in addition to such allotments, foreign exhibitors will have the privilege of submitting in London their productions for admission under the same rules as British subjects. The first of the series of exhibitions will be opened at South Kensington on the 1st of May next.

The objects in the first exhibition will consist of the following classes, for each of which will be appointed a reporter and a separate committee:

I. Fine Arts.
1. Paintings of all kinds in oil, water colors, enamel, porcelain, &c.
2. Sculpture, in marble, wood, stone, terra cotta, metal, iron, ivory, and other materials.
3. Engravings, lithography, photography, &c.
4. Architectural designs and models.
5. Tapestries, embroideries, lace, &c., shown for their true art and not as manufactures.
6. Designs for all kinds of decorative manufactures.
7. Copies of ancient pictures, enamels, reproductions in plaster, electrotypes of fine ancient work of art, &c.
II. Scientific inventions and new discoveries of all kinds.
III. Manufactures of pottery of all kinds including that used in building, viz.: Earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, parian, &c., with machinery and process for the production of such manufactures.
b. Wool and worsted fabrics, with the raw produce and machinery for manufacturing in the same.
c. Educational.
1. School buildings, fittings, furniture, &c.
2. Books, maps, globes, &c.
3. Appliances for physical training, including toys and games.
4. Specimens and illustrations of modes for teaching fine arts, natural history and physical science.
IV.—Horticulture. International exhibitions of new and rare plants, and of fruits, vegetables, flowers and plants, showing specialties of cultivation, will be held by the Royal Horticultural Society, in conjunction with the above exhibitinos.

Arrest of the Wilkesbarre Bank Robbers—Exciting Chase in the Woods During a Storm.

From the Mauch Chunk (Penn.) Gazette, Feb. 11.

The quiet town of Lehighton was the scene of much excitement on Tuesday. It was rumored during the day that the Wilkesbarre bank robbers were in the town, but the statement was hardly believed till Constable J. T. Weston approached four suspicious looking characters, who had been loafing about Mantz's Hotel, with the intention of arresting them. The constable had no sooner made this attempt at securing the scoundrels than they pulled out pistols and prepared for resistance. But seeing how futile such a course would be the robbers tried to escape by running. They crossed the Lehigh Valley Railroad and plunged in the river, hoping to find security in the heavily wooded mountain on the opposite shore. This certainly was not a pleasant undertaking, as in some places the water is deep and swift. The terrible snow storm that was raging did not make the journey through the black waters any more pleasant than it would have been otherwise, and we should suppose rather added to the discomfort of the whole party after they got out and began to climb the mountain. The constable summoned a posse and at once began the pursuit. Nearly all of both parties were armed. After a long chase through the snow the robbers were overhauled. At first they refused to surrender and again drew their pistols, which could not be fired, as they had got wet in the river. After some show of determination from the constable's men the thieves gave themselves up, and the whole party returned to Lehighton to recount their adventures to the eager citizens who crowded around the hotel. The prisoners were kept over night at Mantz's Hotel, and sent to Wilkesbarre next day.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The French Conspiracy Prisoners—Release of Fonvielle—Rochefort's Latest Effort.

Paris, Feb. 13.—M. Fonvielle, the friend of Victor Noir and witness of his death, has been discharged from custody. The other editors of *La Marseillaise* are still in prison. M. Rochefort is not permitted to see his fellow-prisoners. A proposition to impeach the minority was sent last week by M. Rochefort to a Deputy to be introduced in the Corps Legislatif; but the Chamber refused to hear it, and after the sitting the Deputy sent it to M. Schneider, President of the Corps.

Reported Agrarian Outrages in Ireland—The Case of Mr. Temple Again—Great Billiard Match—The Champion Defeated—Extreme Cold Weather.

London, Feb. 12.—The agrarian outrages in Ireland continue. Dispatches received tonight state that a landlord in Kerry County was fired at to-day through a window while sitting in his parlor. Luckily the shot did not take effect. No arrest was made....The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening is severe upon the insincerity of Rev. Mr. Temple's disclaimer....A splendid game of billiards was played last evening at St. James' Hall, Regent-street, between John Roberts, the English champion, and W. Cook, Jr.; 1,200 points up, even, for the champion's gold cup and £200 a side, the "spot stroke" barred. Only five hundred tickets were issued, but there were twelve hundred people present, including a large number of the nobility, whereof the Prince of Wales and suite were most conspicuous. At 8 o'clock, Mr. Cook came forward, announced the conditions of the game, and proceeded to play. At first it was evident he was not in good playing condition, and the odds at the betting were against him. He warmed with his work, however, and at last won splendidly by 117 points amid the applause of the spectators....The weather to-day is intensely cold throughout Europe. At Paris the thermometer indicates 30° Fahrenheit below the freezing point. The Elbe is entirely closed to navigation on account of the ice, and the practice of the Oxford and Cambridge boat crews on the Thames is suspended from the same cause.

Valentia, Ireland, Feb. 12.—Owing to a snowstorm, the lines to the eastward are working slowly and with difficulty this morning.

Further Arrest of Editors for Violations of the Press Law—The Reported Appointment of a Minister to Washington.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The city is tranquil.... Seven of the editors of the *Réforme* (newspaper) have received an order to appear before the Court to answer charges preferred against them for violation of the Press law. In answer to this summons the *Réforme* this morning publishes an article against the Government of extraordinary violence.... The Paris *Pays* of to-day explains how the rumor arose that M. Paradol was announced as having been appointed Envoy to Washington. He intends to go to America in the same way that Mr. Dickens went, as a public reader, and will visit Washington during his stay in that country.

The Carlist Rising in Spain—Speech of Bismarck on Closing the Prussian Diet—Dethronement of the King of Bavaria—The Suez Canal.

Madrid, Feb. 12.—In the Cortes to-day, Senor Rivero, in reply to a question, said the Government was fully aware of the conspiracy of the Carlists. The Government knew of their introduction of arms, giving out of money and appointment of officers. The Government would do nothing until the outbreak actually occurred, being abundantly able to crush it at once.

Cadiz, Feb. 12.—The *Joseph Clark* (not the *Nicholas*, as before reported,) went ashore recently at Cadiz. She is now discharging at San Lucar.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—Count Von Bismarck closed the Sessions of the Prussian Diet to-day with a speech. He regretted the spirit of opposition that had been shown in the Upper Chamber, and promised an extraordinary session soon. He made no reference to foreign affairs.

Munich, Feb. 12.—The Council is considering the subject of the dethronement of the King.

Alexandria, Feb. 12.—The great rock near Ismalia has been successfully moved from the bed of the Suez Canal. The minimum depth of water is now about twenty-nine feet.

Constantinople, Feb. 12.—The Servians and Montenegrins are intriguing, which causes considerable solicitude here.

CUBA.

Return of General Goyeneche to Puerto Principe—Arrest of an Assassin in Havana—San Miguel Occupied by the Spaniards—Miscellaneous.

Havana, Feb. 13.—General Goyeneche again returned to Puerto Principe on the 8th inst.

Havana, Feb. 12.—The assassin of Isaac Greenwaldth was arrested in this city last night. He is a native of the Canary Islands, and a Sergeant in the Fifth Battalion of Volunteers. A Court Martial will be immediately convened for the trial of the murderer....Dispatches from San Miguel have been received. The troops now occupy that city, and many families from the insurrectionary districts had arrived and were settling in the town. The city is now perfectly quiet. No disturbance has occurred since Sunday last....Telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Havana has been reëstablished, and the line is again open for business.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Earthquakes in San Francisco—High Price for a Private Box—The California Legislature—Affairs in British Columbia.

San Francisco, Feb. 13.—Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt in this city at 3:30 o'clock this morning....The sale of choice seats for the Camilla Urso Festival, in aid of the Mercantile Library Association, took place last night, and realized $9,000. Mayor Seely secured the "Grand Box" at $3,200....The Legislature has passed a bill permitting the Mercantile Library Association to hold lotteries and undertake gift enterprises for the purpose of canceling their debt....The Legislative Council of British Columbia opens on the 15th inst. The principal measure to come before it will be one for confederation with the Dominion of Canada. Annexation to the United States is strongly advocated in the papers of the colony. Chief Justice Needham, appointed to the Chief-Justiceship of Trinidad, leaves Victoria soon to fill his new appointment. Governor Musgrove is rapidly recovering from the effects of his recent accident.

The British Iron-clad Monarch—Departure for Annapolis.

Portland, Me., Feb. 13.—The *Monarch* sailed for Annapolis at 10:20 this morning. She was escorted outside the bay by the *Leyden* with the officers of the monitors, their friends, and a party of ladies on board, by the revenue steamer *Mahoning* and the steam tugs *Cohasset* and *Uncle Sam*. As the *Monarch* passed the forts she dipped her colors and her marine band played "Auld Lang Syne." The *Leyden* parted with them off Portland Light, with a goodby and cheers, and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me." At 11:40 o'clock, off Alden's Rock, the *Monarch* stopped her engines, and Mayor Putnam, British Consul Murray, and other gentlemen went on board the *Cohasset* and returned to this city. The *Mahoning* bore up for Mount Desert, and the *Monarch* shortly after steamed away to sea. Governor Chamberlain and Hon. George M. Weston proceeded in the *Monarch* on their way to Washington. Commander Curtis, of the *Monarch*, returned to Portland in the *Leyden*, and goes to Washington by rail. The *Monarch* steamed out at half speed, running four boilers, and making about seven knots an hour. The *Miantonomoh* and *Terror* will start for Boston on Monday morning.

THE RED RIVER.

Proceedings of the Winnepeg Convention—A Bill of Rights to be Submitted to the Dominion Government.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12.—The Winnepeg *New Nation*, of Jan. 28, gives the proceedings of the convention of English and French delegates which assembled on the 25th, at Upper Fort Garry, to consider the overtures of Mr. Gould Smith, the Canadian Commissioner. Nothing was done on the first day, the delegates not having all arrived. On the third day the Convention was ready for business. Sealed papers were opened when it was found that Canada was disposed to do justice to the Red River men; also, that communication with the Home Government being difficult, Mr. Smith was to act in accordance with his own private judgment. Mr. Smith being admitted to a hearing, confirmed the impression that the Canadian Government was disposed to grant them all the privileges accorded to any of its citizens. Mr. Reille, in a warm speech, acknowledged his allegiance to the Queen, denying that he was a Canadian subject. He asked Mr. Smith to explicitly state whether he was ready to grant what was asked in the bill of rights of December. Mr. Smith replied that he could not state from memory its provisions, and asked to look at it and consider the matter. A new bill of rights was suggested, and, on motion of Mr. Reille, a committee, consisting of three English and three French, were appointed to meet on the 28th of January, and draw up a bill of rights in accordance with the wishes of the people. Mr. Reille was chosen one of the Committee. He was evidently the master spirit of the Convention. Private advices state that if any changes are made in the bill, they will be on the side of stronger guarantees for the rights of the people.

Ottawa, Ontario, Feb. 12.—Bishop Tache, of Red River, is still here. He has been present at the sitting of the Cabinet in order to be consulted on Red River affairs. He expects to leave for Fort Garry on Wednesday next.

THE WEST.

Railroad Matters in Missouri—Protection—A Libel Suit—A Domestic Scandal.

St. Louis, Feb. 13.—The directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company yesterday ratified the new contract with the Missouri Railroad Company at the rate of $67,500 per annum for twenty years, and Mr. Garrison, the Acting President, left for Leavenworth to-day to take possession of the road and arrange for through trains to Atchison. ....The Protectionists had a large meeting last evening, at which several speeches were made. A letter from Governor McClurg was read, taking strong ground against free trade, calling it a pernicious heresy and suicidal in its results....The National Hotel at St. Joseph, Mo., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss on building, $8,000; insured for $6,000. Loss on furniture, $11,000; no insurance....General Stringfellow, of Atchison, has commenced suit against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company for $10,000, for services in procuring legislation from the Missouri Legislature beneficial to the railroad company. ....Suit was entered in the Circuit Court yesterday by Lucy C. Sanford against Benjamin C. Sanford for $50,000 damages. The plaintiff states that she was married to Sanford at Terre Haute, Ind., in July, 1865, and lived with him until May, 1869, when she discovered he was a married man at the time he married her, and had a family in St. Louis; that he represented himself as being a single man having a large amount of property. She has also filed a petition for divorce, and asks the custody of her child, 2 years old, and $5,000 per annum alimony. Sanford is a grandson of Pierre Chouteau, deceased, is connected with some of the first families and has large property.

Helena, Montana Territory, Feb. 13.—It is snowing here....Late advices from the Cedar Creek Mines report favorable discoveries inside the gulches. This place will undoubtedly be the largest camp in the Territory during the coming season. The quartz mines in the vicinity of Helena are paying better and are in a more prosperous condition than ever before.

Mr. Bennett and the Buffalo Commercial—A $100,000 Libel Suit.

Buffalo, Feb. 13.—Hon. D. S. Bennett, member of Congress from this district, will issue a card to the public in the morning papers, stating in substance that he has returned from Washington at the earliest possible moment to vindicate his character against the recent malignant attack of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, that he has instituted proceedings in the Court against the proprietors of that journal, and that Hon. Noah Davis and Hon. Benjamin F. Butler have volunteered their services to prosecute the case here, and have been accepted as counsel. He says the recent attack of the *Commercial Advertiser* is the crowning outrage of a long series to which he has been subjected from the same source. He denies the charges *in toto*, and asks the public to await the result of the judicial invertigation instituted. He charges the *Commercial* with sending marked papers containing the recent attack to the President, members of the Cabinet and prominent Congressmen. He says he will bring the case to trial with the least delay the law will allow. It is understood damages are laid at $100,000.

A Tragedy in a Church—A Young Man Shot by a Young Woman.

Piqua, Ohio, Feb. 13.—While the congregation at St. Mary's Catholic Church in this city were engaged in worship this morning, a young woman named Miss Mary Maher entered the church and took a seat. In a few moments thereafter she deliberately took from her pocket a pistol, and shot a young man named Thomas Wise, who occupied a seat immediately in front of her. Wise, after being shot, arose and started towards the entry. The woman pursued him, endeavoring to shoot him a second time, but was prevented by a policeman, who arrested her. The cause of the affair is not fully known, but it appears from various reports in circulation that Wise had promised to marry her, had determined not to fulfill his promise to her, and had since engaged himself to another, which engagement was announced in church this morning. Wise's condition is rather critical.

The Navy Yard at Boston—Spanish Iron-clads to be Repaired—A Call Declined.

Boston, Feb. 3.—Owing to the orders to have repairs on the steamer *Ticonderoga* finished immediately, one hundred of the recently-discharged mechanics will be reëmployed at the Navy Yard to-morrow. Orders have been received from Washington to have the dock cleared preparatory to the reception of the Spanish ironclad frigates *Victoria* and *Lealtad*, which are daily expected to arrive at this port....Rev. Robert Laird Collier, D. D., of Chicago, has declined a call recently extended to him by the Church of the Unity in this city.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Saratoga, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The tannery of C. H. Sturges and the dwelling house of James H. Quick, on Caroline-street, were destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock this morning. The loss of Mr. Sturges is about $5,000; insured for $2,500 in the Lancaster Insurance Company. Mr. Quick's loss is $1,200 and his insurance $800..... Hon. William Hay dropped dead as he was entering church this evening. He was aged about 80 years, and well known in former years as a leading member of the Bar.

Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Patrick Burns, a brakeman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon, near Chatham village, by being knocked from a car by a low bridge and run over by the train. His body was horribly mangled.

Piqua, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The passenger train coming north on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, due here last night at 11 o'clock, as it was entering the canal bridge, below Troy, ran off the track. The engine broke through the trestle work, falling fifteen feet. The engineer, fireman and a man named Charles Bronson, the wood measurer for the road, who happened to be on the engine at the time, were very badly injured.

TROUBLES OF MEXICO.

Fresh Revolutions—Strength of the Rebels—Ortega's Denunciation of the Movement—News from all Parts.

From the Brownsville Ranchero, Feb. 1.

By a gentleman who arrived by yesterday's stage from the interior of Mexico, and who is well posted regarding existing affairs in Mexico, we have learned the following particulars, which may well be considered a bird's eye view of the present condition of that country:

A few days since we published the official account of Gen. Rocha, wherein he claimed a victory over the rebel General Martinas, this occurring on the 15th of January. The sequel to that affair is, that on the 18th following, General Martinas claims to have obtained a complete victory over the national troops under command of General Rocha, near San Luis Potosi, capturing all of his artillery, (five pieces,) 300 prisoners, and two wagon loads of arms. He also claims that Rocha was routed completely, and that he is pursuing his disorganized army.

San Luis Potosi is completely in the hands of the rebels, they having organized a full State Government and have the streets of that city barricaded and mounted with an abundance of cotton. The rebels are impressing every man of the lower class who is capable of bearing arms. Already they have some 5,000 men under arms drilling for the fray.

In Zacatecas the rebels have 2,500 under arms and are impressing all able-bodied men upon whom they can lay their hands, as in San Luis Potosi.

General Escobedo, by passengers direct from the City of Mexico, was reported to be in Quéretaro with 400 men and six pieces of artillery, but a short time subsequent to their departure it was claimed that the city had successfully pronounced against the Government.

General Corona is in Durango, endeavoring to raise troops to quiet the Zacatecas rebellion, but was meeting with little enthusiasm.

Porfirio Dias was somewhere in the State of Puebla, and was reported to be defeated by the rebels.

Diaz, Corona and Escobedo constitute the backbone of the Juarez Government, but they are now so separated as to make a combined junction almost impossible.

The rebel movement of San Luis Potosi was joined by the Third Corps of Regulars in a body, they taking with them all of the artillery belonging to the Third Division (Escobedo's) of the army. All business was at a complete standstill; all houses were closed, and apparently awaiting the worst. Men of means were dreading developments, as they well knew that they must foot the bills, or else go to cruel prisons. The action of the rebels in making impressments of men was of the most revolting character. Houses were being forcibly entered by rebel troops, and husbands and sons were being dragged forth as *voluntarios*, despite the cries of heart-broken mothers and outraged wives. The many scenes of the kind beggar description.

Notwithstanding the warnings which the revolution would seem to indicate, it is gaining ground daily. The very ones who were so lately dragged from the bosoms of their families seemed to be the most vociferous in adding furor to the rebel movement. To use a Horace Greeley expression, it seemed as though the ignorant classes were "hell-bent" on having a revolution, not knowing, and caring less about the cause or consequences.

In regard to the prevailing opinion of the stable men of Mexico, our informant says that there is a general desire to see the overthrow of President Juarez. Though they would wish that such an event should be brought about through the ballot box, still they not only willingly submit, but are eager in indorsing and supporting the rebel movement. So the present Administration goes under, they care not as to the means employed to accomplish it.

Nowhere were the mails being interrupted by either party.

The strangest part of this very general revolutionary movement consists in the fact that General Ortega, in whose favor it all seems to have been inaugurated, and who the rebel State of Zacatecas have officially proclaimed President of Mexico, has come out in a card, in which he denounces the whole procedure, and that of Zacatecas in particular.

We can make no conclusion beyond one, and that is that near all Mexico is in revolution, and both sides are fighting for the Constitution of 1857. Where the objective point is the same to all parties in that country, they should settle their troubles without much bloodshed.

Daring Attempt at Bank Robbery and Murder in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 12.

A few minutes past 12 o'clock on Wednesday night piercing shrieks of "murder" were heard issuing from the yard attached to the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, at the corner of German and Howard streets. Officers McDonald, Conroy, Fitsimmons and B. Knight hastened to the quarter from whence the cries of distress proceeded, and found Solomon Conoway, the private watchman of the bank, lying upon the pavement, weltering in his blood. He was taken into his private quarters by the policemen, and after his wounds were dressed he stated that three men entered the bank yard, when one of them made a casual remark about their being there, but before Conoway could ask the intention of their visit he was struck in the face with a billy in the hands of one of the desperadoes, and felled to the pavement. The men then began kicking him, when he cried murder, and so lustily did he use his lungs that the men became frightened and ran away. There is no question but that the men intended to murder the watchman and then rob the bank, as subsequent events will show. After the men had made good their escape, a pair of false whiskers were found in the yard, and on Thursday a pair of curiously constructed handcuffs were found near the same place. Yesterday morning a leather satchel, filled with a complete outfit of burglar's tools, was found in the lumber yard of Mr. Thomas Scharf, corner of German and Paca streets, a short distance from the bank. The satchel contained an improved drill for boring into bank safes, a large number of steel bits for penetrating iron works and brick walls, files, large screws and lock picks, a flask filled with powder and a small bellows, to be used in blowing powder into holes after they had been drilled into a safe. There was also found with the satchel a sledge hammer, the metal of which was of copper and weighing about twelve pounds.

The Modest Requests of Clergymen in the Olden Time.

The Holyoke (Mass.) *Transcript* publishes the following copy of a quaint letter from Rev. John Pendleton, of Springfield, to Amos Allen, of West Springfield, one of his parishioners, which bears the date of July 6, 1787:

Honored Sir: My kind love to thee and thy wife and dear family, hoping these lines will find you well. Dear Sir, I know you love to do good. Pray Sir, I intend to cut my grass next Wednesday, if fair; if not, the next day, and as we are to make our wants known, if you would be so kind as to let any friends know of the same, and they would come and cut my grass down for me, I hope I should be thankful and obliged to them for the same. Four or five will do it, with what I expect from this side of the river, and pray be so kind the next day after they come and and cut my grass, for you and Miss Allen, Deakon Homeston and his wife, Deakon Rogers and his wife, Mr. Lizer and his wife, to come over and see my wife and I, and show me a little to stack my hay, for I am in hopes you and my friends will come and see me oftener than you have don so, then your horses may have sum to eat, dear Sir farewell. Yours in love,
JOHN PENDLETON.

The Proposed Division of Missouri.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Feb. 9.

A dispatch from the State Capital, published in our last issue, stated that a proposition for the division of the State, with the Missouri River as the boundary line, is likely to be considered by the General Assembly. The same telegram contained the important intelligence that the people of the Northwest are almost unanimously in favor of such division. This will probably be news to most of our readers. Such a proposition as a division of the State has not only never been seriously considered in this section, but has perhaps never been thought of by a dozen citizens of the Northwest, and we may safely assert a vast majority of our people would strenuously oppose any such foolish project. The scheme, if introduced in the Legislature at all, will be urged by a lot of hungry spoilsmen who seek only an opportunity to fatten themselves on the public plunder. But it is useless to waste words in speculation on this visionary project. No division of the State can ever be effected without the consent of the people, and that will not be given.

THE OLD WOLRD.

Times' Correspondence from Great Britain and the Continent.

Commercial France Discussed in the Legislative Body.

The Truth of the Story of the Dutch Cable.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY IN ENGLAND.

Tidings and Gossip from "The Eternal City."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Debates on the French Commercial Treaties—Rochefort's Sentence—Another Revolutionary Plot—Colorado Jewett and his Dutch Cable Concession—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1870.

The debates in the Corps Legislatif on the commercial treaties are dragging their slow length along, and it is impossible to say when they will be brought to a termination. Thus far they have developed no new facts; at least none with which the public were not previously well acquainted, and certainly the Protectionists have not made much of a show in the way of figures after the promises in which they have been indulging for several months past. Their "overwhelming case" is a very small case indeed, and will not affect the general principles established by the treaties. There never was a weaker speech delivered by a champion of their cause than that made by M. Thiers. It not only produced no impression, but served to demonstrate the utter impossibility of a return to the system which received its death blow from the conversion of one of its greatest advocates, the late Sir Robert Peel. In replying to him, Forcade de la Roquette made powerful use of the history of the Protectionist struggle in the English Parliament, and showed that so far from the English people and aristocracy deriving any immediate benefit from the repeal of the Corn laws and the commercial treaties, they were productive of infinitely greater sacrifices and suffering to both for a while than the French had ever been or would ever be called upon to submit to.

The position in which the question now stands before the Corps Legislatif is this: The general discussion closed yesterday, and to-day the debate on the interpellations of M. Jules Brame and others on the policy of denouncing the treaty between France and England is being proceeded with. After this is disposed of negatively—an issue regarding which there can be no question—there will follow a series of discussions on other interpellations having reference to various branches of the main question. The important part resulting from all these is the certainty of a Parliamentary inquiry, on the necessity of which all fractions of the Chamber are already agreed. The course which the Government intends to pursue was stated yesterday in the Chamber by M. Louvet, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. It proposed, he said, to leave to the Committee of Inquiry the fullest liberty of action, although it would be ready to afford it advice and assistance whenever they might be deemed useful. It was also its intention to lay before the Chamber, as soon as possible, a *projet de loi* embracing a general Custom House tariff, which would be merely the reproduction of the conventional tariffs at present in force. In adopting thus, as its point of departure, the existing legislation and the economical facts connected with it, they in no ways meant to prejudge the question pending before the Chamber, to which entire liberty of action regarding them would be reserved. With this line of proceeding no one can find fault, provided the nomination of the Committee of Inquiry be such as to insure a fair representation to all the interests involved, and I see no reason to doubt from the disposition manifested by the Chamber that there will be no just ground of complaint on this point.

ALLEGED REPUBLICAN CONSPIRACY.

I have just heard, through a source on which reliance is to be placed, that the French Government is in possession of facts which would go to establish the existence of a vast revolutionary conspiracy, having socialism and republicanism as its basis, and the headquarters of which is Berne. It has its ramifications throughout France, Germany and Great Britain, under the various organizations called the International, the Burgenschapt and the Trades' Unions. The late outbreak in Sheffield, and the more recent strike at Creuzot, have both been traced to the influence of this conspiracy, and it is even said that the troubles in Ireland are not entirely unconnected with it. Although the hands at Creuzot have all returned to their work, their attitude does not the less inspire distrust. In a letter received yesterday from M. Schneider, I understand that he continues to feel disquieted regarding the future. He thinks the men have returned too promptly and spontaneously to their work for the habit prevailing in ordinary cases of this kind, and he is of opinion that they are obeying a *mot d'ordre*, which corresponds with the information the Government has received regarding the existence of a revolutionary plot. I understand that the different Governments whose territories are embraced in this revolutionary scheme are in active correspondence on the subject, and that their Police have received orders to keep strict watch over the movements of certain refugees, whose correspondence is carried on by couriers so as to escape espionage in the Post Offices.

ROCHEFORT'S SENTENCE.

A statement has been in circulation for some days past that it is the Emperor's intention to pardon Henri Rochefort for the offence for which he has just been sentenced by the Tribunal Correctionel. There is no truth in this report. The Government will allow the law to take its course. On this point M. Ollivier is quite decided. He stated the other day that he would sooner retire from office than be forced to yield in regard to it. Friday next will be the last day left for M. Rochefort to appeal against his sentence. If he allows it to pass by without taking the necessary steps to bring it before the Upper Court, the question will at once arise whether the Legislative Body will allow him to be imprisoned during the period of its sittings. Regarding its decision, I think there can scarcely be a doubt. It would not have given the authority to prosecute unless it was prepared to withdraw the protection of its privileges from him as soon as sentenced. I do not apprehend that his imprisonment, if he surrenders himself, will lead to any disturbance. His popularity is on the wane amongst the more violent members of his party, who consider that he showed great want of nerve on the occasion of Victor Noir's funeral, and there are some of them who would gladly see him put out of the way. I think Rochefort himself would be rejoiced at any event which would remove him from the heavy responsibilities he has assumed. He feels that he is not adapted for the position

The New-York Times, Thursday, February 14, 1856

REAL ESTATE AND RENTS.

The Market Extremely Dull—A Downward Tendency in Both Real Estate and Rents—The Prospect in Brooklyn and This City—Interesting Illustrations of High Rents and Great Reductions on Broadway.

This is the season of the year when that vast multitude of the population of this Metropolis who annually contemplate a change of habitation, and contemplating, as often as otherwise effect a change of location, begin to look about to see if by moving they can lessen the evils in the form of house rent under which they have been groaning. Each year at this season hopes have been entertained by the moving population that something would occur to compel a reduction of rents, and enable those with limited incomes to live entirely within their means. Hence just now the inquiry is being made in all quarters as to the prospect for the coming Spring. With a view of answering the question satisfactorily a careful examination has been made of the real estate and rent market, the opinions of those whose business gives them an opportunity of judging have been taken and carefully weighed, and the result is herewith presented.

REAL ESTATE.

Owing to various causes the real estate market is unusually dull for this season of the year. This is the almost universal complaint among dealers in this City and in Brooklyn. They had hoped, late last year, that the business in real estate would become quite brisk soon after the opening of the new year, but they were disappointed. They find numerous inquirers with cash in hand who are ready to invest in improved and unimproved property, but the majority of them are "Bears" in the market. They are seemingly in no haste to purchase at present prices, and prefer to wait until they can get the property they seek for at a less figure than that at which it is now held, thus obtaining what they will be satisfied to consider a good bargain. The owners of the property in the market are now of two classes. One composed of those who can afford to hold on to their real estate, satisfied that it is worth all that they ask for it, and will not budge from their price; and the other—by far the majority—comprises those men who have held on for advanced rates and are anxious to realize at almost any reasonable reduction. This latter class find purchasers with little difficulty. There are a number of unfortunates, both in New-York and Brooklyn, who are compelled to sell even at a great sacrifice by reason of heavy mortgages upon their property. Probably this class is no more numerous at this season than it has been in previous years, and such as these always find purchasers among speculators who are continually on the lookout for such opportunities. Generally speaking the real estate market is simply dull, but hopes are entertained that it will brighten as the season advances.

BUILDING.

Owing to the great difficulty which was experienced during last year in obtaining money upon mortgage, fewer buildings were erected for dwelling purposes in both cities than in the previous year. The annual census, which will shortly be taken by the Police, will show this fact; but it is thought that the increase in the number of dwellings in Brooklyn has kept pace with the increase of population in that city. If this view is correct—and there is no reason to doubt it—a state of affairs similar to that which existed in Brooklyn last Spring will be found to exist next Spring, the supply will just about equal the demand. Last year there was an excess of the former over the latter, and the consequence was that the moving population had no difficulty in suiting themselves at reasonable prices, while the landlords who demanded high rents were glad, before many months, to fill their houses with occupants at lower figures.

RENTS OF DWELLINGS.

Every year there has been quite an extensive migration from New-York to Brooklyn, and it is expected that this season the number of Gothamites who will seek repose in the City of Churches will be greater than ever. It is proper to state in this connection, however, that this idea of an excessive migration is entertained principally by those who have property for sale or to rent. Houses in Brooklyn worth from $10,000 and upward will not, it is considered safe to say, command the rents that have been paid for them last year, except in cases where long leases are falling in. The demand is greatest for houses nearer the outskirts of the city, and which rent for from $500 to $1,000. In New-York, unless the housekeeper is willing to go a long distance up town, it is difficult to find a rent approximating these figures. Here rents above $2,000 will doubtless be reduced, while those between $1,000 and $2,000 will remain about the same. A list of unfurnished houses already offered for rent by Mr. HOMER MORGAN shows very few dwellings marked as low as $1,500, and the majority are all the way from $1,800 to $15,000—the latter being on Fifth-avenue or vicinity.

The opinion is generally expressed that rents, in Brooklyn particularly, must come down as the season advances. The timid house hunter may grasp at the first eligible offer that is made him, and have reason to regret his timidity and haste when it is too late. Those who are cautious, and hold off until say about the 1st of April, will, it is confidently expected, be able to suit themself at more reasonable figures than are now being offered. This is a matter, however, of which the applicant must be the judge.

RENTS OF STORES, &C.

The tendency of rents for stores and offices in this City is decidedly downward. The opinion of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, who make a specialty of this business, is to this effect, and some say that the reduction is from fifteen to fifty per cent. from the rates demanded last year. At the reduced price nearly all the vacant stores below Fourteenth-street have been taken, and it is certain that the majority would have remained vacant had not the owners moderated their demands. The insurance companies are moving upward from the vicinity of Wall-street to the locality of the City Hall Park and upon the cross streets near Broadway. The dry goods houses are moving upward above Stewart's, thus vacating premises which will be taken for insurance offices or wholesale business. This movement leaves the lower part of Broadway to the seekers after office locations.

The extension of Church-street and the opening of New Pearl-street, through the Hospital property, are improvements which are rapidly transforming the West side of down-town into valuable locations for wholesale business, and for the accommodation of the army of merchants who seek to thrive in this great commercial Metropolis. A few illustrations of the rents which are paid for stores on Broadway and vicinity may be interesting in this connection. The two new buildings at the corner of Broadway and New Pearl-street cost each about $70,000 to build. They are on leased land, for which $11,000 ground rent is paid, and each building will readily rent for $40,000. They are 25x100. The New-York Hospital property, on Worth-street, between Broadway and Church-street, has been leased to the New-York Real Estate Association, who have erected thereon a block of nine buildings, 375 feet front by 180 feet deep. The two end buildings are owned respectively by BALLERDOBE & Co. and JAS. F. WHITE & Co. The remaining buildings will, it is expected, rent readily for about $250,000. The rent for the structures erected on the Hospital property will reach $500,000, and the value of the land was estimated a short time ago at but little more than double that sum.

The building erected on the site of the old American Hotel, corner of Broadway and Barclay-street, rents for about $70,000. That portion of the structure on the site of the Howard Hotel, near Maiden-lane, which is already rented, brings $75,000, and there are still a number of offices to be let. It is 75x100. The New-York Life Insurance Company, whose new building is at the corner of Broadway and Leonard street, want $180,000 per annum for that portion of the premises which they will not occupy themselves. It is 60x120. A store on Broadway, near White-street, was commenced just before the war, and while it was being erected, a party from the South leased it for $50,000. The war broke out, their enterprise failed, and they were compelled to abandon the lease. This building was leased for $26,000 during the war, and later the price was increased to $30,000. It is now rented for $25,000. The building cost $60,000 to build, and has more than paid for itself now. It is about 75x150. A building in the vicinity of Broadway and Bond-street, 40x130, now rents for $25,000. The lofts alone of another building, at the corner of Broadway and White-street, rent for $35,000. The highest rent paid on Broadway is for BROOKS' building, corner of Grand-street—$126,000. A new store in this vicinity—on the fashionable side—50x200, rents for $30,000, and the lessee has sub-let the lofts for $30,000.

These illustrations not only give an idea of the range of rents on Broadway, but they show in some cases extreme avarice on the part of owners of property, who seek to obtain rent enough to very nearly cover the cost of the building in about two years. The up-town movement above noted, shows that merchants are no longer willing to pay these fancy prices for stores, and are seeking locations where they can exist and not have their entire profits swallowed up in rents. Few retail houses can afford to pay these exorbitant rents for stores; and wholesale merchants have long since concluded that the cross streets and those running parallel with Broadway are just as well adapted for their business. It will be observed that those buildings in the above list upon which high rents are placed are principally adapted for office purposes, and are not used as stores. In this way a larger rental can be obtained than for any mercantile business.

One or two instances cited above show the reduction that has been made in rents of property on Broadway. Probably there are many other cases within the knowledge of our readers which real estate agents would be slow to communicate for publication. Enough is known in the statements given above to indicate already that rents in this City as well as in Brooklyn have a decided downward tendency, and with this fact in view house hunters and store hunters can act when they enter upon their pilgrimage in search of new locations.

QUEEN'S COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Wretched Condition of the Present Building—Question of Locating the New Edifice.

At present the Court House and jail building of Queens County is located in the town of North Hempstead, about one mile west of Mineola, and two miles east of Hyde Park stations, on the Long Island Railroad; about one-half mile from the northern boundary of Hempstead Plains. There are no villages of any considerable size nearer than Jamaica on the east, Hempstead on the south or Roslyn on the north, none of which places are less than four miles distant. There are no accommodations for persons whose business calls them to the Court House, there being no hotel or a lodging house within several miles of it. The family of Judge ARMSTRONG, the present County Judge, living near, has usually entertained the presiding Judge, while the District-Attorney has a room in the Court House. This room does service not only as a bedroom at night but as an office during the day. The building is an old-fashioned structure of two stories, built about 100 years ago. The eastern part of it is used as the County Jail.

The prisoners' department comprises two tiers of four cells each in the north end corner of the building. These cells, by themselves, would be considered of the poorest kind. The only means of obtaining light is through a small opening, perhaps, four by eight inches, in the door opening into the corridor of the prison, and it would be impossible for the prisoners to read some new matter furnished them by the authorities. As for ventilation, there is none—and in the Summer it is not uncommon to find the prisoners occupying their cells completely stripped of all clothing.

If the northeast tiers are considered bad, those cells in the southeastly corner cannot be considered but in the most wretched condition. First there is a room or cell ten feet square occupied by eight negroes, prisoners awaiting trial, prisoners awaiting sentence and prisoners who have been sentenced and are awaiting the day of their liberation.

Next to this cell is one a trifle larger, in which is the stove that heats this part of the prison and used for white male offenders. Next to this is the female department, which is about sixteen feet square. Two small rooms are petitioned off from it, but by open doors connected with the main room. In these rooms are confined young girls, middle-aged offenders and negro women. As many as fourteen have been confined in this narrow space at one time. Between the female and male apartment is an opening, through which runs the stovepipe, allowing an unobstructed view from one department to the other. As the prison is constructed of wood the cells are horribly filthy, and no amount of cleaning or whitewashing, which is often performed, can eradicate the obnoxious animal life which has been fostering in these wooden walls for over one hundred years.

In every storm the rain has free access, and the bedding of nearly every prisoner is saturated. During the last ten or twelve years the necessity for new county buildings has been apparent to all, but on account of local jealousies no place could be determined upon, and Queens County to-day is cursed with the meanest Court accommodations and most miserable jail within the limits of the State.

Jamaica, the location named in the bill recommended by the Supervisors, and recently introduced by Senator FROST, is situated on both the Long Island and South Side Railroad and would be convenient for those residing on either of those lines. But Jamaica has no advantages over Hunter's Point in this respect, as both of these lines will soon terminate in the latter place, and in addition the Flushing and North Side Road terminates there. The residents of the eastern end of the county also make Hunter's Point their choice, provided the county seat is not to be located in their own vicinity.

The Hempstead village citizens are desirous of having the new buildings located at Mineola, an embryo village at the junction of the Hempstead Branch and the Long Island roads. And as an existing law gives the Supervisors power to remove the Court House provided the new location is within a mile of the old, the friends of Mineola, that station being within the limitation, hope to stave off action by the Legislature until public opinion compels the Supervisors to make some move and locate at Mineola. It is understood that the Assemblymen from the county are divided as to the eligibility of the new location. But it is hoped that the friends of prisoners at least will look into the matter, and ameliorate in some manner the condition of persons confined there.

New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on Friday afternoon last at its rooms, No. 805 Broadway, Rev. CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, Vice-President, in the chair, JAS. H. PEYTON, Secretary. The following is the report of the work accomplished by the missionaries for the past month: Rev. D. L. MARKS, preacher in charge of Missions, New-York Conference, reported: Religious meetings held, 155; missionary and pastoral visits, 1,250; visits to sick, 136; families prayed with, 868; visits to Sunday Schools, 32; pages of tracts and *Good News* distributed, 5,100; persons promised to attend church, 48; children promised to attend Sunday School, 68; conversions, 18; baptisms, 12; funerals attended, 8; temperance meetings held, 4. Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS, preacher in charge of Missions, New-York, East Conference reported: Missionary and pastoral visits, 1,236; families prayed with, 528; visits to the sick, 152; pages of tract and *Good News* distributed, 4,207; visits to Sunday Schools, 40; religious meetings held, 242; temperance meetings held, 5; children promised to attend Sunday School, 31; persons promised to attend church, 24; conversions, 32; baptisms, 6; funerals, 10. Interesting and forcible addresses were made by Rev. Drs. FERRIS and CURRY.

The New Fourth Reformed Church.

A new Reformed Presbyterian congregation is about to be organized in the upper part of the City, to be called "The Fourth Reformed Church." It is an offshoot of the Third Church, in Twenty-third-street, recently under Rev. Dr. SLOANE, and now has about 100 regular members, while the attendance at the services, especially on Sunday evenings, has been quite large. This Society has worshiped for some time at the Harvard Rooms, in Sixth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, and next week (Monday) is to be permanently organized by a commission, appointed at the last Presbytery, for the purpose. Rev. J. M. JOHNSTON, of Washington, has been engaged to supply the pulpit, and preached his first discourse before the congregation on Sunday of last week. Yesterday morning he delivered a forcible sermon on "God's Government," from the text, Psalms, lxxiii, 23, 24, "Nevertheless I am continually with thee," &c.

This new Reformed Church shows a zealous spirit in its efforts to become well established, and will doubtless accommodate a large number of the denomination who live in the upper part of New-York.

A Man Beaten to Death by Rowdies.

Mrs. MERKLE, of No. 459 Tenth-avenue, called at the Coroner's office yesterday morning with a note from Dr. HARRIS, of the Board of Health, which stated that JOHN MERKLE, the husband of the bearer, had died from the effects of violence sustained at the hands of some ruffians. The deceased on the night of the 1st inst. left his home with a friend, when they were assaulted by a gang of rowdies who infest the neighborhood. Mr. MERKLE was knocked down and brutally kicked in the side and abdomen, and death ensued on Saturday morning. He expressed an ability to identify his assailants could he see them, but as the Police were not notified in time no arrests were made. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest to-day, prior to which Dr. WOOSTER BEACH will make a *post-mortem* examination. Mr. MERKLE was a native of Germany, aged 49 years.

Robbery by a Boy—His Flight and Subsequent Apprehension.

Officer HEIDELBURG, of the Second Ward Police, yesterday arrested THOMAS SICKLES, a boy aged 14, residing at No. 94 Flatbush-avenue, on a charge of larceny. It appears that the prisoner was on Thursday given a certified check for $200 on the St. Nicholas Bank by his employers, HENRY LEVY & Co., at No. 49 Maiden-lane. The check was duly cashed and the proceeds appropriated by young SICKLES, who started for Philadelphia the next day with RICHARD BEST and ALFRED HULL, the three first purchasing suits of new clothes out of the stolen money. While in Philadelphia the two companions of SICKLES stole all of his money and left him in the lurch, compelling him to pawn his old clothes to raise funds for his return home. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, the prisoner was remanded to the Station House owing to the absence of the complainant.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

No. 29—Bowne vs. Leveridge.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos. 65—Montagnie vs. Montagnie. 222—Taylor vs. Wood. 230—Pollens vs. Beekman. 236—Mitchell vs. Appelt. 65—Nat. Park Bank of N. Y. vs. Litchfield. 46—Holske vs. Merrill. 62½—Babcock vs. Stafford. 63—— vs. ——. 68—Elmore vs. East N. Y. and Jamaica R. R. Co. 128—Orser vs. Glenville Woolen Co. 140—Seward vs. Seward. 185½—McMahon vs. Potter, Adm'r, &c. 160—Patman vs. Greenfield. 192—Muller vs. Schepler. 205—Gilman vs. Duduit. 207—Senior vs. Hurry. 228½—Rankin vs. Stevens. 247—Bowne vs. Leveridge. 248—Same vs. Same. 264—Compton vs. Neilson.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 1681—Carpenter vs. Morrison. 487—Kirtland, Assignee, &c., vs. (No. 1) Northrup. 1465—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Merchants' M. F. & M. I. Co. 1349—Am. Mut. Ins. Co. of Philadelphia vs. Leland. 1805—Brink vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co. 1807—Brink vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co. 705—Giles, Receiver, &c., vs. Spaulding. 2119—Robinson vs. Hough. 2105—Amer. Nat. Bank vs. Waggoner, Jr. 1831—Davis vs. Norwich & N. Y. T. Co. 1871—Vroman vs. Requa. 1877—Kerr vs. Kerr. 873—Bailey vs. Plastic Slate Roofing Joint Stock Co. 1166—Davis vs. Fuller. 1747—Briethaupt vs. Stoker. 1897—Allen vs. Irving Nat. Bank. 2097—Cheever vs. Stevens. 605—James vs. Schmidt. 611—Whittemore vs. Patterson. 1880—Prang vs. Wood, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 38—Clay vs. Laselle. 1198—Uhl vs. Minaldi. 416—Clay vs. Roemmelt. 3674—Hewitt vs. Miller. 948—Wyckoff vs. Queens County F. Co. 1898—Leckie vs. Stewart. 1608—Chambers vs. Baldwin. 1610—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c. 1524—Gordon vs. Salomon. 244—Roberts vs. Toledo and Wabash Railroad Co. 1488—First National Bank of Cincinnati vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c. 498—Howe vs. Warren. 1306—Wilson vs. Outerbridge. 1546—Judge vs. N. Y. and Albany Prop'r L. 34—Bull's Head Bank vs. Van Brunt. 336—Drake vs. Barstow. 1552—Schlegel vs. Baust. 1194—Causler vs. Stouffer. 90—Gelpecke vs. Quintell. 956—Herschfield vs. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos. 153—Levy vs. Calkins. 187—In re the application of J. B. Root. 209—Bowers vs. Bloomingdale. 214—Doyle vs. Jones. 215—Noyes vs. Perry. 218—Michaelbacker vs. Staat. 219—Taussig vs. Dayton. 227—Vose vs. Reed. 228—Bartholomew vs. Gage. 234—King vs. King. 235—Same vs. Same. 239—Foster vs. Leet. 240—Black vs. Stiles. 241—Kinsey vs. Schofield. 245—Miller vs. Loeb. 249—Roberts vs. Bryant. 267—Schultz vs. Schultz. 275—Miller vs. First Nat. Bank of Clyde. 279—Parrington vs. Hadfield.

The Call commences at No. 283—Higginson vs. Pendleton.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 24—Squires vs. Sherman, Executor. 38—McIntyre vs. Hernandes. 39—Selkirk vs. Miller. 52—Graf vs. Hulsberg. 41—Sherwood vs. Wilson. 43—Flynn vs. Wyatt. 49—Raphaelsky vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c. 30—Miner vs. Beekman. 37—Ford vs. Belmont. 44—Saach vs. Taylor. 45—Sweeney vs. Colgate. 53—Bishop et al. vs. Empire Trans. Co. 57—Baldwin vs. Haylen. 58—Black vs. Andrews. 34—Marejon vs. Martinez. 56—Eldridge vs. Reed. 22—Wright vs. Ripley. 54—Hovey vs. (No. 1) Rubber Tip Pencil Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 1111—Mangles vs. DeGroot. 991—Wehner vs. Smith. 1139—Mercer vs. Bowles. 33—Hope Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Baldwin. 1335—Phelis vs. Habirshaw. 1267—Martin vs. Blyarts. 1271—Beal vs. Lohman. 677—Fisher vs. Luling. 1151—Pike vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co. 803—Sterne vs. Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co. 333—Albertis vs. Allerton. 334—Same vs. Same. 335—Same vs. Same. 133—Escoffice vs. Kelly. 132—Bedoin vs. Kelly.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 1005—Harrington vs. Cunningham. 1872—Pell vs. Donaldson. 1932—Giles vs. Commonw'h Fire Ins. Co. 1938—Johnson vs. Nat. Hillyer et al. 2056—Ryan vs. Hudson River R. R. Co. 2074—Same vs. same. 2076—Capinus vs. Rosenberg. 2078—Hotchkiss vs. Waterhouse. 1722—Battelle vs. Lawson. 2068—Carbery vs. Livermore. 2070—Manufacturers' Bank of Chicago vs. Baack. 2072—Young vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co. 2080—Gilman vs. Salter. 2082—Oddie vs. Garner. 2084—Borland vs. Bacon.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.

Nos. 286—Jarvis vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company. 484—Troppman vs. Kelly. 717—Lawson vs. Stake. 729—Howard vs. Lazarus. 81—Woodruff vs. Camden and Amboy T. Co. 471—Atkinson vs. Great Western Ins. Co. 477—Hagan vs. Fredericks. 316—Turner vs. Wall. 383—Gedney vs. Donnelly. 395—Fant vs. Pisto. 707—Neiderman vs. Muller. 709—Same vs. Same. 365—Barnard vs. Harwood. 337—Hornthal vs. Bernstein. 735—Stuyvesant vs. Bowran.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 448—Saas vs. Seely. 112—Kain vs. Kelly. 642—Fish vs. Niles. 571—Schichter vs. Morton. 538—Davis vs. Ducreux. 736—Passaic Manufacturing Co. vs. Heffman. 737—Duff vs. Grover. 738—Fisher vs. French. 739—Weeks vs. Grigg. 740—Haviland vs. Grigg. 741—Paine vs. Grigg. 742—Paine vs. Grigg. 743—Adler vs. Grigg. 744—Weil vs. N. Y. Steamship Co. 745—Scheer vs. Lippmann.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. 182—Dougherty vs. Carpenter. 203—Sherry vs. James. 2—Clarkson vs. Reiderman. 2—Same vs. Same. 4821—Kyle vs. Weld. 4822—Thompson vs. Weld. 222—Mingy vs. Mackay. 246—Reis vs. Williams. 255—Horn vs. O'Brien. 263—McKenna vs. Purcell. 264—Rodgers vs. Thorp. 265—Weigelman vs. Day. 271—Montigriff vs. Hughes. 277—Bergman vs. Salhinger. 281—Myers vs. Gallagher.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos. 326—Fannerbach vs. Boas. 201—Langbein vs. Hannwacker. 160½—Opps vs. Dowd. 3522—Underhill vs. Cleveland. 3526—Same vs. Same. 4330—Hutton vs. Dal Molan. 78—Lisster vs. McLaughlin. 146—Payne vs. Tracy. 324—Rousby vs. Darling. 248—Dawson vs. Totans. 249—Carbrey vs. Kramer. 250—Tucker Mf'g Co. vs. Lawrence. 84—Newell vs. Landon. 256—Beville vs. Freese. 262—Killian vs. Desmond. 244—Roberts vs. O'Thayne.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

1—The People vs. John O'Toole; obtaining goods by false pretences.
2—The People vs. James McCarty; robbery.
3—The People vs. James Russell; robbery.
4—The People vs. Patrick Clifford; burglary.
5—The People vs. Thomas Cumriff; burglary.
6—The People vs. Herman Cordes; burglary.
7—The People vs. John Nelson; forgery.
8—The People vs. Martin Murray, (2 cases;) forgery.
9—The People vs. Philip Treacy; felonious assault and battery.
10—The People vs. Antonia Coen; felonious assault and battery.
11—The People vs. Edward Lennon, Hugh Campbell et al.; felonious assault and battery.
12—The People vs. Peter Hart; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Henry Strants; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. Henry Hartwig; grand larceny.
15—The People vs. Michael Hennessey and Peter Cain; grand larceny.
16—The People vs. John Gross; grand larceny.
17—The People vs. Thomas Foley, Thomas Ward and Francis Blants; grand larceny.
18—The People vs. Jeremiah Phelan; grand larceny.
19—The People vs. John Williams; larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

By Judge Gilbert.

Edwin Hoyt vs. William R. Bryant; motion denied with costs.

Thomas F. Barnswell vs. George B. Elkins; extra allowance of $150 granted.

John L. Sutherland, executor, vs. Eliza J. Smith and others; report of referee confirmed and decree passed fixing Sutherland's commission; the mortgage is to be deducted to ascertain the value of the real estate. Extra allowances as follows: To plaintiff's attorney, $4,000; to Smith & Woodward, $2,500; to E. Moore, $2,000; to H. J. Cullen, referee, $1,000.

A TRADES' UNION CASE.

The People ex rel. Bernard Cunningham et al. vs. The Coöperative Stonemasons' Association.—This was an application for a *mandamus* to compel the Association to receive the relators back to membership. Their cards of membership had been denied them on the ground that they had violated the rules of the Association which forbid members interfering with the jobs of other members. This, it is alleged, had been done by the relators, who were fined $30 each, which they refused to pay, and the question which had to be decided in this case was whether the Association could enforce its own rules. The motion for a *mandamus* was denied.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Pratt.

Edward Lange vs. Robert A. Hempstead.—The jury rendered a verdict in this case, reported in yesterday's TIMES, for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, $1,050 with interest, to which the Court added an allowance of five per cent.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Letitia F. Waring, $60,000; Philip Kennedy, $2,500; Michael Dunne, $100,000; Margaret Cassidy, $1,000; Lois Ann Case, $1,000—all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons: Electus B. Calhoun, Ann Frielen, Charles T. Gilbert, Frederick Hergt, Charlotte Sexton, Mary Washburne, Jane Leys, Ann Quinn and Orestes M. Fray, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of [illegible] were granted to [illegible]; of [illegible] Fox were granted to Benjamin N. Disbrow; of James M. Lyga to Peter McKenzie, all of the City of Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 12, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$6,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c.	57	200 Erie	25
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	50⅜	100 do.	25⅛
20,000 do.	50⅜	100 do. s30 bet. c.	25
20,000 do.	51	100 Erie Pref.	42
30,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	62	300 do.	42½
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	45½	200 Harlem	149⅞
3,000 N. Car. St. 6s n.	25⅜	200 do.	149½
4,000 do. bet. call	26	4200 Reading	98
25,000 Mo. St. 6s	91	200 do. b3	98¼
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s n.,		1000 do. bet. call	98⅛
Jan. and July	82½	130 L. S. & M. S. R.	88⅞
10,000 So. C. St. 6s	88½	900 do.	88½
1,000 La. 6s	74½	300 Chic. & N. W.	73¾
10,000 do.	74½	100 do. bet. call	73⅝
4,000 La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	85	25 do.	74
1,000 do.	85¼	25 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	74⅞
7,000 Conn. 6s	100	500 Ch. & N. W. Pf. b15	90⅝
3,000 Ala. S. 8s, bds.	94½	700 do.	90⅝
10,000 Erie 2d M., '79	93½	50 do.	90⅜
2,000 Harlem 1st M.	102	100 do. bet. call	90⅝
6,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	102	100 N. J. Cen.	99½
13,000 Cen. P. 6s, Gold Bds.	96¼	100 do. s60	99¼
3,000 do.	96⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. s60	119⅞
1,000 A. & T. H. Inc.	76	100 do.	119¾
1,000 do.	75¾	400 do.	119⅞
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98½	200 do. b8	120
4,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M	100½	300 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	88⅞
1,000 Del., L. & W. 1st	99½	20 do.	88⅞
3,000 N. J. Cen. N. B.	99	27 Tol., W. & W.	47
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d P.	82	55 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Gnar.	92¼
1,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.	75	300 do.	92
36,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	77	200 Alt. & T. H.	31½
500 Lake S. Div. B's	89½	100 do.	31½
2,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st West. Div.	78	100 do.	32
77 Bank of N. Amer.	101	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	64
10 Fourth N. Bank	102⅝	100 Ohio & Miss.	29¾
40 do.	102¼	200 do.	30
10 Merchants' Bank	124	200 Del., L. & W.	105
15 Del. & H. Canal.	121¼	5 N. J. R.	117
100 Pac. Mail	41⅞	15 do.	116¾
25 Cumb. Coal Pf.	35	120 Morris & Essex	86½
100 do.	35½	19 N. Y. & N. H. R.	141
100 W. U. Tel. b. c.	35⅝	18 do.	140
300 Canton bet. c.	59	100 Bos., H. & E.	6⅛
25 A. M. U. Ex.	38½	45 N. Y. & N. H. Scrip	140
200 Adams Ex. bet. c.	62⅞	200 H. & St. Jos. R.	108⅜
100 do.	63	100 do.	108¼
100 U. S. Ex. bet. call	50⅝	300 do.	108
200 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. bet. call	97⅛	215 Dub. & S. C. R.	109
100 do.	97⅞	100 do.	109¾
		100 do.	110
		100 Col., C. & Ind. C. R.	18¾
		400 do.	19
		100 St. Louis & I. M. R	41

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅛	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. c	113⅜
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	114⅜	20,000 do. b3	113⅜
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	114⅛	120,000 do.	113⅜
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113⅜	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'68.	114
		11,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., c	112⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$9,000 Vir. St. 6s, x. c., bet. call	62½	200 Cum. Coal Pf., b. c.	35½
10,000 do.	62⅜	10,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs.	95⅝
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. ex c.	57	16000 do.	95⅝
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n.	51⅞	100 Erie R.	25
10,000 do.	51⅞	200 do. s30	25
25,000 do.	53	300 Reading	98⅛
10,000 do.	53⅜	300 do. b30	98¼
75,000 do.	54	210 do. bet. call	98⅛
5,000 do.	54⅛	1100 do.	98¼
57,000 do.	54⅝	100 Tol., W. & W.	46⅞
55,000 do.	55	100 do.	47
120,000 do.	54⅞	100 Mich. Cen. bet. c.	123
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	26	500 L. S. & M. So. R.	88⅞
2,000 do.	25⅜	100 C., C., Cin. & I. R.	74⅛
15,000 Mo. St. 6s.	91	400 Ill. Cen.	146
1,000 La. 6s	74⅛	45 Clev. & Pitts.	99
10,000 do.	74⅛	300 Chi. & N. W.	73⅞
40,000 La. 6s Lev. Bds.	73	300 do. bet. call	73⅞
4,000 Ga. St. 6s.	81	900 do.	73⅞
100 Mariposa Mining.	9⅛	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90⅞
100 Pacific Mail b5	42	100 Chi. & R. I.	120⅛
100 do.	42⅛	900 do. bet. call	120
400 do.	42	100 N. J. Central	99⅛
100 do. bet. call	41½	100 Alt. & T. H.	32
100 A. M. U. Ex.	38⅛	100 do.	32
100 N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call	97⅝	100 Chi. & Alt., ex. div. & ex. p.	113
1000 do.	97⅝	200 do.	113⅛
100 do.	97⅝	500 Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
500 do.	97⅝		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

10,000 Amer. Gold s3	120⅛	500 Reading	98⅛
50,000 do. b3	120⅛	100 Erie R. b30	25⅜
200 Cumberland	35⅝	100 Lake S. & M. S. b3	88⅝
200 do.	35⅝	100 do.	88⅝
200 do. c	35⅝	200 Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅞
200 Mariposa Min.	10	100 do.	29⅞
100 do. c	9⅞	500 do. b3	30
100 do. s3	9⅝	100 Chic. & N. W.	73⅞
100 Mariposa P.	20⅛	100 do.	73⅞
100 Canton	59	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b7	90⅝
100 Quicksilver	12⅛	100 Rock Island b3	119⅞
100 Pacific Mail b3	41⅞	100 do.	119¾
100 do.	41⅜	200 do. c	119⅞
100 do. s3	41⅜	100 Tol., W. & W. b10	47⅜
100 do.	41	100 Alt. & T. H.	31⅛
400 N. Y. C. & H. R.	97⅛	200 Canada Min.	29
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. Scrip.	95⅝	100 Grass Valley	29
		100 do. b60	33
10,000 do. s3	95⅝	500 do. c	30

MONDAY, Feb. 14—A. M.

The conduct of the Public Finances by the present Administration is to be judged in all fairness by its comparative results in the strict collection of the Revenues and the economies in the Expenses of the Government. The official figures made public on Saturday night, for the Second Quarter of the current fiscal year, tested by this rule, certainly leave nothing to be explained or to be ashamed of on the part of the Administration. They show that from the 1st of October to 31st December, 1869, the gain over the corresponding quarter of the previous Administration is $23,750,462, and that the whole surplus of the quarter is $28,201,915.

	1869-70. Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.	1868-69. Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.
Receipts.		
From Customs and Taxes	$79,393,568	$68,140,787
Miscellaneous sources	11,020,531	8,628,414
Total	$90,414,099	$76,769,201
Expenses.		
Civil Service	$11,445,908	$10,919,060
War, Navy, Pensions, &c.	25,280,965	35,170,375
Interest on Debt	25,485,311	26,228,313
Total	$62,212,184	$72,317,748
Surplus of Quarter	$28,201,915	$4,451,453

For the previous quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1869, the comparison was as follows:

	1869-70. July 1 to Sept. 30.	1868-69. July 1 to Sept. 30.
Customs and Taxes	$100,525,274	$88,412,454
Miscellaneous	9,116,804	6,980,414
Total	$109,642,078	$95,392,868
Civil Service	$15,266,230	$21,227,106
War, Navy, Pensions, &c.	33,104,695	47,301,719
Interest on Debt	37,544,068	$38,742,814
Total	$85,914,993	$107,271,639
Surplus, Grant Ad.	$23,727,085	
Deficit, Johnson Ad.		$11,878,771

Taking the Fourth Quarter of the last Fiscal year, April 1 to June 30, 1869, (and excluding 27 days in March—March 4 to March 31—of the previous Quarter,) the Revenues and expenses under the Grant Administration for nine months were as follows:

Customs and Taxes	$280,555,351
Premium on Gold, Land Sales, &c.	29,348,445
Total	$309,903,796
Current Expenses	212,763,521
Surplus Revenues	$97,140,275
Less Premium on Bonds, &c.	13,894,171
Applied to Public Debt	$83,246,104
Reduction, net, of Public Debt, by First of January Schedule	$76,716,306
Corrected Cash Balances in Treasury	*6,529,798
Reduction as above	$83,246,104
Bonds in Sinking Fund, Jan. 1, 1870, at par value	$87,454,277

*By official report of Saturday.

The general Trade of the past week was scarcely equal to the corresponding week of last season in the amount of Foreign Imports marketed and upon which Customs Duties were paid, but this was owing to the detention, by storms at sea, of the French and other European steamers, due with valuable cargoes, early in the week. The Export movement is to a fair average, and the Cotton trade again marked by heavy receipts at the ports. The Money market continues very well supplied at moderate rates of interest, while the course of the Gold market shows much weakness in speculation. The Public Funds are a fraction lower than at the close of the previous week. The 5-20s of 1867 are now, however, within 6@6¼ ₱ cent. of Gold, while this time last year the difference was 24¼@25 ₱ cent.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 12, compares as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,330,533
Decrease in Specie	925,062
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,445,384
Decrease in Deposits	1,596,439
Decrease in Circulation	42,909

	Feb. 13, '69.	Feb. 12, '70.	Feb. 5, '70.
National Capital	$74,057,700	$72,806,600	$73,035,000
Local Capital	9,945,916	11,872,148	12,969,898
Total Capital	$84,003,616	$84,680,748	$85,104,898
Loans	264,380,307	265,844,652	264,514,119
Gold and Gold Notes	28,854,331	38,072,184	38,997,246
Other Legal Tenders	52,334,952	56,603,000	58,048,384
Deposits	182,997,860	212,142,740	214,729,179
Circulation	34,263,451	32,703,573	32,746,481
In Sub-Treasury	86,940,963	82,133,006	81,156,217

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Feb. 5, '70.	Feb. 12, '70.	Feb. 13, '69.
On deposit	$214,730,149	$212,142,749	$192,927,839
Circulation	33,746,481	32,703,573	34,263,451
Total	$248,485,630	$244,846,312	$227,261,311
25 ₱ ct. would be	62,121,407	61,711,578	56,815,822
They held; In Gold and Greenbacks	97,045,630	94,675,184	78,193,283
Excess	$34,924,223	$32,963,606	$21,377,955
Rate for money	6 ₱ cent.	6 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,534,199, against the total entries of $3,944,747 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,461,238, against $2,660,313 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $741,721, against $927,899 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,497,118. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad are 19,167.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,480,106	Jan. 8	$4,547,895
August	27,227,202	Jan. 15	4,257,548
September	22,279,489	Jan. 22	5,046,404
October	17,609,219	Jan. 29	6,338,518
November	19,084,197	Feb. 5	6,375,485
December	18,153,434	Feb. 12	4,534,199
Total since July 1			$169,132,196
Against same date in 1869			149,660,973
Increase since July 1			$19,470,223

The Currency values of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,082,266	Jan. 5	$2,174,519
August	18,624,219	Jan. 12	3,518,756
September	17,226,964	Jan. 19	2,462,778
October	19,068,256	Jan. 26	2,606,606
November	17,393,002	Feb. 2	3,322,479
December	13,558,867	Feb. 9	3,461,238
Total since July 1			$123,000,148
Against same date in 1869			93,138,991
Increase since July 1			$29,861,155
Gold, Feb. 12, 1870			119⅝ ₱ cent.
Gold, Feb. 13, 1869			135 ₱ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$6,474,624	Jan. 8	$482,670
August	3,027,940	Jan. 15	232,923
September	1,763,171	Jan. 22	600,089
October	2,531,076	Jan. 29	1,366,708
November	1,126,845	Feb. 5	249,304
December	1,732,899	Feb. 12	741,721
Total since July 1			$20,329,969
Against same date in 1869			26,948,230
Decrease since July 1			$6,618,261

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,045	July	$17,394,432
August	14,319,915	August	1,867,983
September	12,504,325	September	4,368,338
October	11,194,186	October	7,715,060
November	9,180,881	November	9,902,989
December	6,998,606	December	2,430,897
January	10,152,389	January	17,632,726
Feb. 5	1,926,395	Feb. 5	543,248
Feb. 12	2,497,118	Feb. 12	521,394
Total, 1870	$79,246,771	Total, 1870	$62,527,837
Total, 1869	75,050,739	Total, 1869	62,743,131

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Feb. 13, '69.
American Gold Coin	120⅝@119⅜	135
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	115⅛@114⅜	114⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	114⅛@113⅜	110⅝
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	113@112⅜	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅛@ 97⅛	....
N. Y. Central and Hudson Scrip	96⅛@ 95⅛	....
Rock Island	117@120⅜@119⅛@120⅜	131⅛
Lake Shore	85⅛@ 88⅜	94
Northwestern	72⅛@ 73⅜	83⅜
Reading	96⅜@ 98⅛@ 98⅜	94⅜
Northwestern Preferred	89⅜@ 90⅜	91⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	27@ 30⅛@ 29⅜	35⅛
Pacific Mail	41⅛@ 42⅜@ 41	114⅛
St. Paul Preferred	87⅜@ 88⅜	79⅜
St. Paul Common	72⅛@ 74⅜@ 74	66
New Tennessee 6s	48⅛@ 55 @ 53⅛	66⅜
New North Carolina 6s	27⅛@ 25⅛	61⅛
Old Virginia 6s	62⅜@ 62⅛	56⅜
New-Jersey Central	99 @ 99⅛	113⅜

The Gold sales were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower than on Friday, closing 119⅝ ₱ cent., and the market the weakest, to all appearances, that we have recorded for several weeks past. The speculators for a rise seem to have lost all courage to take either the cash Gold or to make contracts ahead, while the prevailing outside opinion of the Street leans to a still lower premium. The Foreign Exchanges close steady at 108⅜@108⅝ on London, and f.5.18⅜@f.5.13⅜ to the dollar on Paris. Money rules to the Brokers, on call at 5@6 ₱ cent., and on Discounts at Bank 6@7 ₱ cent., the lowest figure being accepted on short paper of prime names. The Bank return shows a loss of $925,062 on the Gold average of the week, and of $1,445,384 in Greenbacks. The Loans are $1,330,533 higher than last Monday, and the general line of Deposits $1,596,439 lower. The Treasury Office received for the week $2,497,118 in Gold for Customs; sold, $1,000,000 Gold for account of the Sinking Fund, and paid out $521,394 for Gold Interest.

The Stock Exchange was a fraction steadier for the Public Funds than on Friday, the 5-20s of 1867 closing 113⅜ ₱ cent. In the Southern State Bonds there was a sudden large rise of 4 ₱ cent. in new Tennessees, caused, it is said, by the influence of a large Western order to buy upon the *short* interest in the Bonds on the Street. The price ran up to 55, but subsequently fell back to 53⅛ ₱ cent. The Railway Market was in the main strong at the close of the day, although some adverse or bearish use was attempted of the Bank return, rumored to be worse than it turned out on the official figures. The following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 12.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	112	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅜	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	113½	113⅜
American Gold Coin	120	119⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	50⅜	53⅛
North Carolina Bonds, new	25⅞	25⅞
New-York Central and Hudson	97⅛	97⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	95⅝	95½
Reading Railroad	97⅝	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	119¼	120⅜
Northwestern Common	73⅜	73¾
Northwestern Preferred	90⅛	90½
Pacific Mail Company	41	41⅝
St. Paul Preferred	88¾	88½
St. Paul Common	74⅛	74
Lake Shore	88⅛	88⅜
Erie	24¾	25⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅞	29⅝
New-Jersey Central	99¾	99¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	113⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	113¾
5-20 coup., 1862	114⅜	10-40 reg	109
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅛	10-40 coup	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	114⅛	6s Currency	111⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup	56⅜	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1875	101
Tenn. 6s, New Bonds	53⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	62⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	103
Virginia 6s, New Bds.	64	Illinois Ca'l Bds., '70	100
Georgia 6s	80	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 7s, New Bds.	92	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Carolina 6s	45⅛	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, New Bds.	25½	Indiana 6 ₱ c., W. L. x	98
S. Carolina 6s	88	N. Y. Reg. Bty Loan	108⅛
S. Car. 6s, New Bds.	82	N. Y. Cou. Bty Loan	108⅛
Missouri 6s	90⅜	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	102
Mo., Han. & St. Jo. Is.	91⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	104
Louisiana 6s	74½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	104
Louisiana 8s, L. Bds.	84½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	104
California 7s	117	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	104
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	104
Rhode Island 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	104
Alabama 8s	94	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	88⅛	Gt. West. 1st M., 1888	108
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87½	Gt. West. 2d M., 1893	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	87½	Gal & Chic. 2d M	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	99	Chic. & R. I. 1st M	100
Erie 1st Mort., Ext.	95	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98⅛
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., 1879	93	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., 1883	88	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., 1888	78	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	95
B., N. Y. & E. 1st M., '77	85⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st M	102⅛
H. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	100	N. J. Cen. 2d M	98
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F., '85	105⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	98
H. R. 7s, 3d M., 1875	101⅛	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Harlem 1st Mort	102	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	92
M. Cen. 1st M. 8s, 1882	120	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	88
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. 2d M	96
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	98	Chic. & Alton S. F.	97
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	102	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	102
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc	89
Central Pac. Bds.	96⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	94
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	86⅛	St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	82
Alt. & T. H. 1st M	92	M. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	103
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	81½	M. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10.	89⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	76	M. & St. P. 1st M	90¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	96	M. & St. P. I. M. d.	88
Del., L. & W. 1st M	98	M. & St. P. 2d M	82⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d M	96	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	85
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext.	90	Col., Ch. & In. 1st M.	77
Tol. & W. 2d M	84½	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	98
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	74	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	82⅛
T., W. & W. C. Con. S. F.	75		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Hanover	102
Manhattan	143	Irving	115
Merchants'	124	Metropolitan	140
Mechanics'	135	Citizens'	130
Union	126	Grocers'	110
America	144	East River	105
City	210	Market	122
Phenix	106	Nassau	105
North River	96	Corn Exchange	125
Tradesmen's	152	St. Nicholas	115
Greenwich	200	Commonwealth	112
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	New-York County	160
National	115	Importers & Traders'	140
Leather Manufacturers'	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Central National	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
Ocean	93	Ninth National	[illegible]
Mercantile	115	Tenth National	105¾
American Exchange	115	Oriental	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	116	B'krs' & Brokers' Ass.	110
Bank of N. America	100		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$84,103,742 85
Gold Receipts	479,240 00
Gold payments	2,138,018 71
Gold balance	74,441,054 27
Currency receipts	290,242 53
Currency payments	607,958 25
Currency balance	6,089,376 44
General balance	83,133,086 92
Customs	430,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	2,027,000 00

The Chicago and Alton Company will issue on the 1st of March $3,800,000 new Capital, say 38,000 shares, to the stockholders of Feb. 10, both Common and Preferred, in the proportion of one share of new to two shares of old Capital. The Stockholders receive one-half the new subscription on the payment of $2 50 per share, to represent their present interest in the surplus income or unrepresented cost of the property. They are required to pay the other half by installments of $25 per share on the 1st of March, June, September and December, 1870, for the construction of an extension of the line from Dwight to Lacon. The effect of the new arrangement to the present Stockholders is a stock dividend of 50 ₱ cent. on the payment, or at the average cost of $51 25 per share, or a fraction over one-half its par value.

The attention of Gold and Exchange Brokers is called to the warning of Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL against the purchase of £10,000 Bank of England Notes recently stolen from Messrs. BARNET, HOARE & Co., and the payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PEOPLE'S GAS CO. OF BALTIMORE.

CAPITAL, 80,000 SHARES, OF $25 EACH.

SUBSCRIBED, 12,000 SHARES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The subscription books of the above Company are open at our office for the sale of 10,000 shares at par.

We can recommend the above stock as a safe investment, it being the only opposition Company in Baltimore, and the stock of the old Company has sold at 600 per cent. on the original par.

For particulars apply to

DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers, No. 61 Wall-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	74	Resin, bbls	1,345
Beeswax, pkgs	2	Naphtha, bbls	460
Cotton, bales	2,549	Petroleum, ref., bbls	2,092
Cottonseed, bags	1,968	Beef, pks	1,450
Dried Fruit, pkgs	33	Cutmeats, pkgs	496
Eggs, bbls	370	Grease, pkgs	34
Flour, bbls	7,534	Lard, pkgs	689
Cornmeal, bbls	300	Stearine, pkgs	100
Oatmeal, bags	1,800	Butter, pkgs	2,000
Wheat, bushels	17,304	Cheese, pkgs	370
Corn, bushels	800	Tallow, pkgs	110
Oats, bushels	3,776	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,265
Malt, bushels	1,700	Peanuts, bags	550
Beans, bushels	1,989	Molasses, bbls	620
Hops, bales	296	Starch, pkgs	100
Hides, No.	210	Tobacco, hhds	24
Hides, bdls	143	Whisky, bbls	1,622
Leather, sides	12,017	Wool, bales	584
Spts. Turp., bbls	759	Oil Cake, pkgs	184
Tar, bbls	488		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Pennsylvania*, for Liverpool—771 bales Cotton, 500 pkgs. Rubber, 106,172 lbs. Tallow, 27 bales Furs, 3 cases Machinery, 800 bushels Wheat, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 3,072 lbs. Beeswax, 221,367 lbs. Bacon, 173,500 lbs. Lard, 19,213 lbs. Cheese, 50 tierces Beef, 365 bbls. Bones, 68 bales Hops, 307 bbls. Pork, 73,573 lbs. Hams, 22,620 lbs. Shoulders.

By the steamer *Rhein*, for Bremen—12 cases Spokes, 50 tierces Beef, 100 boxes Extract Dyewood, 575 bales Cotton, 50 cases Oil Peppermint, 161 bales Hops, 23 bbls. Olive Oil, 172 hhds. Tobacco, 85 cases Tobacco, 10 cases Potash, 63,000 lbs. Tallow, 21 cases Cedar Wood, 51 bbls. Corn, 32 casks Bark, 29 pkgs. Sarsaparilla, 8,762 lbs. Bacon, 17 boxes Relief, 9 bales Skins, Specie $102,342.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.; stock, 1,930 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been inactive and rather less buoyant in price. We quote; Java at 19½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less demand, and depressed in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,050 bales for early delivery, including 600 bales to shippers, 340 bales to spinners, and 120 bales to speculators. Also, 3,900 bales for forward delivery, including 400 bales, basis Low Middling, for March, 24⅝c.; 1,000 bales, do., April, 24⅞c.; 600 bales, do., May, 25c.; 100 bales, do., June, 25⅜c.; 500 bales, do., June, private terms; 1,300 bales, do., free on board at New-Orleans, private terms. The week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice thus, in their circular of to-day: "Our market for the week has been dull, heavy and irregular, closing heavy with sales under the quotations. There is an increased supply of Cotton offering, with holders more willing to meet the market. The total sales for the week have been 11,154 bales, including 4,007 bales to exporters, 4,558 bales to spinners, 2,039 bales to speculators, and 550 bales in transit. The market for future delivery has been active, closing steady. The sales on 'basis Low Middling' have been: For February, 1,100 bales at 24c.@24⅛c.; for March, 3,400 bales at 24⅛c.@24⅝c.; for April, 3,900 bales at 24⅝c.@25c.; for May, 1,500 bales at 24⅞c.@25⅛c.; for June, 650 bales at 25⅜c.@25⅜c.; for July, 100 bales at 25⅜c.; and free on board at New-Orleans, 650 bales; Mobile, 200 bales; and Galveston, 500 bales. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 5,354 bales; to Bremen, 778 bales; to Havre, 601 bales; to Hamburg, 293 bales—total, 7,026 bales. The total exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 53,232 bales; to the Continent, 12,969 bales—total, 66,201 bales. The receipts at the ports continue heavy, and 2,750,000 bales as the amount of the crop is now considered a moderate estimate.

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	22¼	22⅜	22¾	23
Good Ordinary	23¼	23⅜	23¾	24
Low Middling	24⅛	24⅜	25	25¼
Middling	25⅛	25¼	25½	25¾
Good Middling	26⅛	26⅜	26½	26¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	20,228
Receipts last week	18,576
Receipts the preceding week	19,187
Receipts since Sept. 1	447,020
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	1,346
Exports since Sept. 1	198,748
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	68,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,903,700
Receipts same time in 1868-69	1,482,500
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,292
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,059,000
Exports same time 1868-69	746,700
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates	509,500
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	405,750
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,533	1,288	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,308	1,837
Sept. 26	12,828	1,433	23,211	4,702	48,241	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,088	16,846	59,330	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,040	12,299	57,608	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31	45,396	7,891	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7	61,597	29,078	74,256	36,159	95,286	35,980
Nov. 14	59,445	30,032	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	78,228	27,195	72,648	48,223	90,036	46,808
Nov. 28	84,972	44,216	74,849	51,810	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5	76,748	55,356	80,923	64,010	89,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	88,744	47,573	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,980	90,012	51,494	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,885	79,898	43,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2	99,932	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	65,927
Jan. 9	79,450	47,983	65,747	41,860	101,630	47,417
Jan. 16	76,368	70,286	72,256	27,445	98,743	42,431
Jan. 23	83,023	67,524	80,783	35,109	95,399	50,625
Jan. 30	83,384	64,930	86,206	28,730	109,208	55,915
Feb. 6	90,579	62,906	64,858	21,377	108,739	58,559
Feb. 13	94,254	66,445	66,799	29,985	97,568	71,547

Messrs. EASTON & CO have favored us with the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Saturday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	52,460	228,380	25,575	7,607
Mobile	7,395	65,232	11,261	1,191
Galveston	6,050	40,703	10,112	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	11,506	68,757	4,305	....
Charleston	6,780	24,380	1,550	....
New-York	8,232	66,253	5,354	1,672
Boston, Philadelphia & Baltimore	5,145	15,750	430	2,490
Total this week	97,568	509,455	58,587	12,960
Previously rep'd	1,806,123	....	644,800	342,548
Total since Sept. 1, 1869	1,903,691	509,455	703,387	355,508
Same time last yr.	1,482,485	405,731	487,317	273,961

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	382,000	280,330
Afloat from India	85,000	112,000
Afloat from America	177,000	116,000
Stock in London (est.)	101,000	119,450
Afloat for London	30,000	58,000
Stock in Havre	88,530	50,762
Afloat for Havre	32,453	50,922
Stock in Bremen	4,409	9,061
Afloat for Bremen	14,739	24,082
Stock in United States ports	509,455	405,731
Stock in the interior towns	110,076	95,032
Total	1,472,732	1,310,710
Increase in visible supply		162,012

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 65,000 bales, same time 1869, 100,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11⅝d., then 12⅛d.@12⅜d.

Stock in the Interior Towns, Feb. 4.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	22,775	19,200
Columbus, Ga.	14,700	17,000
Macon, Ga.	17,165	11,763
Selma, Ala.	7,835	7,248
Montgomery, Ala.	12,925	10,879
Memphis, Tenn.	29,491	24,416
Nashville, Tenn.	5,165	4,526
Total	110,076	95,032

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quoted firm for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, especially of low grades, but the dealings have been quite limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,500 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 65@$5; very inferior to good Extra State at $5@$5 40; good to choice Spring Extra at $5 40@$6, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 50 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 65@$5 00
Extra State	5 00@ 6 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 00@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 10@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 10@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping	5 10@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	5 40@ 7 35
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 80@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at unaltered rates; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6@$10 for good Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4@$4 80 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 420 bbls. Cornmeal is dull and heavy at about $4 35@$4 50 for Western, $4 25@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is very quiet at from $2@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted rather firmer in price, on a light offering and moderate demand for shipment and home use. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 35@$1 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 29½, chiefly Amber, at $1 29½, for choice Amber delivered; No. 1 Spring at $1 23, delivered; No 2 Spring at $1 16@$1 20, the latter rate for prime Milwaukee delivered; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 65; Red State at $1 25@$1 26, from dock, ₱ bushel. Corn has been quiet and rather cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels at $1 05 for New and Old Mixed Western delivered; 85c.@90c. for New do.; 95c.@$1 for Yellow, Jersey, Western and Southern, and 76c.@80c. for unsound New ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive at 80c.@85c. for Jersey and Western; 85c.@90c. for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in demand and quoted steady; sales 19,500 bushels Canada West, part at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been very quiet at 95c.@$1 25 ₱ bushel; sales 2,000 bushels. Oats have been slow of sale at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,500 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@57½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 61c.@63c. for State, from track and delivered; 52c.@57c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and firm at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 39,982 hides; sales, 20,500 hides and 25 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 2,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 24½ lbs., private terms; 3,900 Dry Entre Rios, 21½@21½ lbs., 22½c.@22½c. gold, selected; 3,500 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21 lbs., 22c. gold, selected; 1,200 Dry California, to arrive, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry Matamoras, 24½ lbs., 18½c. gold, as they run; 500 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Salted Matamoras, 32 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cow, to arrive, 50 lbs., 12½c. gold, selected; 1,200 Wet Salted Texas, 70 lbs., private terms; 200 Wet Salted Vera Cruz, 35@40 lbs., private terms; 1,500 City Slaughter Steer, 75@80 lbs., 10½c.@10½c. currency, selected; 300 City Slaughter Bull, 85 lbs., 8c. currency, as they run; 25 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, private terms. The stock on hand is 29,300 hides and 800 bales, (same time last year 17,400 hides,) as follows: 21,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 500 Dry Montevideo, 300 Dry California, 1,200 Dry Central American, 4,000 Dry and Salted Texas &c., 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 800 bales Calcutta Cow.

HOPS—Have been in limited request, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 296 bales; exports, 729 bales.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and heavy, including Old Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@55c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@77c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@30c.	
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@32c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	......	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	35c.@45c.	40c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@55c.	......
English Islands	......	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	......	60c.@78c.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin has been in moderate demand at full and buoyant rates; sales, 900 bbls. Strained at $2 22½@$2 25; 180 bbls. No. 2 at $2 30@$2 37½; and 700 bbls. No. 1 to Pale at $3@$6 ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 1,345 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, but quoted steady; receipts, 759 bbls.; sales, 90 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@49c. ₱ gallon; Crude, nominally $3 75@$4. Resin, $2 20@$8 25 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 87½@$3 50; Pitch, $2 62 ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has been less call for the leading kinds to-day. Prices show no further change of moment. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 82½c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 45; Red Oil at 90c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 95c.@96c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 45; Menhaden at 63c.@65c.; Spermaceti at 35c.@36c.; Extra Refined Seal at 98c.@$1 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been less sought after on the basis of 16c.@16½c., in bulk, at which some 1,300 bbls. were sold; 21½c.@21½c., in shipping order here, and 21c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls. At Philadelphia 390 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been very quiet, on the basis of about 30½c.@30½c. for Standard White, here, for early deliveries, and 29½c.@29½c. for do. at Philadelphia; also early delivery, ₱ gallon. There were 2,000 bbls. sold for March delivery at Philadelphia at 29½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 1,742 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,750 bbls. The export clearances have been unimportant. Standard White, in cases, continues quiet at 37½c.@39c.; Prime White, 38½c.@40c., ₱ gallon. Naphtha rules dull at 10½c.@11c., in bbls., and 16½c.@17c., in cases, ₱ gallon. There were 460 bbls. Naphtha received here.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been decidedly less active, and quoted much lower and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 425 bbls., in lots, at $26 25@$26 75, chiefly at $26 50, for New Mess; $22@$24 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. New Mess, sellers' options, including March at $26 50, and April at $26 50@$26 62½ ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been very quiet at 11c.@11½c. for inferior to prime Western, and 12c.@12½c., chiefly 12c.@12½c., for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats continue quiet and heavy; sales have been confined to 100 packages at 10½c.@11½c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 13½c.@15c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet and rather weak; sales equal to 175 boxes, including Cumberland, part at 13½c.; Short Rib at 14½c.; Long Clear at 14½c.; Short Clear, in part, at 15½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been depressed and lower, on a restricted business; sales have been reported since our last of 450 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 14½c.@17c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 15c.@15½c. for City, and 15½c.@15½c. for fair to prime Steam, ₱ lb.; also 2,500 tierces prime Steam, for forward delivery, including seller March at 15½c.; April at 15½c., and April and May at 15½c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades ₱ bbl.; sales, 165 bbls. Tierce Beef is very dull, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $17@$30 ₱ tierce; sales, 40 tierces. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand since our last at from $23@$32 50 ₱ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Butter continues in light request, including State, inferior to prime, at 26c.@40c.; Fancy, 40c.@43c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@35c., ₱ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 2,000 pkgs. Cheese has been quiet since our last at from 6c.@18½c. as the extreme for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 370 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ₱ lb.	36@38
Good to fine State, firkins, ₱ lb.	33@35
Fair to good State, firkins, ₱ lb.	31@33
Common State, firkins, ₱ lb.	27@30
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	42@43
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	37@40
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	34@37
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	26@32
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb.	27@35
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	23@32
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb.	23@27
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₱ lb.	20@25
Fair Western, firkins, ₱ lb.	18@20
Good to prime State Rolls, ₱ lb.	32@34
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	25@30
Common State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb.	24@28
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb.	17@20

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb.	17½@18½
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb.	16½@17
Fair to good State Factories, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Common State Factories, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	16½@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₱ lb.	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy, New-York, ₱ lb.	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed Factory, ₱ lb.	6 @12

SKINS—Deer have been salable and steady; receipts, 93 bales from Aspinwall, 8 bales from San Francisco, and 5 bales from Para. Sales, 10,000 lbs. San Juan, 3,000 lbs. Para, 600 lbs. Honduras, and 4,000 lbs. Mexican, on private terms. We quote: Honduras, Deer, 40c.; San Juan, 39c.@40c.; Bolivar, 31c.; Sisal, 42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 44c.@47c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 47c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 32c., currency. The market for Goat has been quiet during the week, and prices for all descriptions show signs of weakness. Receipts, 5 bales from New-Orleans. Sales, 100 bales Mexican, 10 bales Curacoa, 9 bales Rio Hache, and 8 bales Texas, on private terms. We quote: Tampico, Goat, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c., currency; Payta, 46c.@48c., currency; Curacoa, 46c.@48c., currency; Cape, 40c.@45c., currency; Madras, each, 65c.@70c., currency; Patna, 45c.@50c., currency.

SUGARS—Have been dull to-day, but prices have not varied materially. Sales 517 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 8½c.@10½c., chiefly at 10½c.@10½c.; also 325 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c., ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 10c.@10½c.; fair to very good Grocery grades at 10½c.@10½c.; very good to choice Grocery grades at 10½c.@11½c., ₱ lb. Porto Rico Grocery grades ranged from 10½c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c.@10½c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in less request, ranging from 12½c.@14½c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 117,000 lbs. Tallow at 9½c.@10½c.; also 30,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is quiet and depressed in price; sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 97c.@98c. ₱ gallon; receipts, 1,622 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very dull, but quoted about steady. For Liverpool there were taken by steamer, 550 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb., 250 boxes Bacon and 150 tierces Lard at 17s. 6d.@20s.; 50 hhds. Tallow, on private terms, ₱ ton. For Cork or Falmouth, and orders, for the Continent or Baltic, a Norwegian bark with 2,360 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., and Irving-place.
RIGOLETTO, (Italian opera.) Leading characters by Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Lumley and Messrs. Lefranc and Ronconi.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fechter, Shewell, Lovick, and Miss Leclercq and Miss Jones.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Marlowe, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE BUSYBODY. Leading characters by Messrs. Clarke, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Davenport.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
CITY AND COUNTRY, SKETCHES IN INDIA, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—LALLA ROOKH. Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mrs. F. Gurman, Miss Jenny Landsman, and Messrs. Bergner, Pfeiffenschneider and Rotjohn.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The editor of the Paris *Marseillaise*, FONVIELLE, who is the principal witness in the Bonaparte-Noir tragedy, has been liberated, but the other editors of the paper are held in custody. ROCHEFORT is still kept *au secret*. He sent to the Chamber, to a friendly deputy, last week, a proposition to impeach the Ministry, which the Chamber would not listen to. Thirty-five persons were arrested on Friday and a number on Saturday, in Paris, supposed to be implicated in a plot against the life of the Emperor. In all cases arms were found upon the persons of the prisoners. The story of the plot is discredited in London....Seven of the editors of the Paris *Réforme* have been ordered to appear before the Court for a violation of the Press laws. In reply to the summons the paper on Saturday published an article of "extraordinary violence" against the Government....The reported appointment of M. PARADOL as the French Minister to Washington, arose from the fact of his intended visit to America as a public reader, in which event he designs to visit the national capital....In the Spanish Cortes at Madrid on Saturday, Señor RIVERO stated, in reply to a question, that the Government was fully aware of a Carlist conspiracy and of its plans, but would do nothing until an actual outbreak, which, he added, it would be found abundantly able to crush....Count BISMARCK closed the sessions of the Prussian Diet, on Saturday, with a speech, in which he said that "he regretted the spirit of opposition that had been shown in the upper Chamber."....The great rock near Ismalia has been removed successfully from the bed of the Suez Canal, making the minimum depth of water, it is said, twenty-nine feet....Agrarian outrages in Ireland still continue. A landlord of Kerry County was fired at on Saturday through a window while sitting in his house.

CONGRESS.

In the House on Saturday, after the presentation of several petitions and the introduction of a number of bills and resolutions of no general interest, the Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up, and the discussion resumed in Committee of the Whole. The amendment to strike out the appropriation for reporters of the *Globe* was rejected, only three members voting for it. An amendment cutting down the item for printing from $500,000 to $50,000 was also rejected after a prolonged debate. The item in regard to the Congressional Library occasioned some discussion, Mr. WOOD charging that improper books were admitted to its shelves. At 4 P. M. the Committee rose, having disposed of about one-fifth of the bill, and immediately afterwards adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly only was in session on Saturday, the Senate having adjourned on Friday until Monday. A statement of the pardons granted during the year was received from the Governor. The following bills were introduced: To increase the capital stock of the Hercules Life Insurance Company; amending the act making appropriations to the Brooklyn Dispensaries, and to charter the Fifth-Avenue Savings Bank of this City. A resolution of inquiry in regard to the alleged outrages on the ship *Neptune* was tabled. In Committee of the Whole the following bills were ordered to a third reading: Providing for the sale or lease of the Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island; in regard to the Court of Special Sessions of New-York City and County, and to amend the act in relation to preferred cases in the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court. The Assembly then adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL.

Governor BUTLER, of Nebraska, has issued his proclamation, convening the Legislature on Feb. 17, in extra session. He recommends action on the following points: Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment; provisions for the immediate erection of a penitentiary; the passage of a militia law; encouragement of immigration; division of the State into Congressional districts, and some important amendments to existing laws.

The condition of the national banks in the Southern States, as reported to the Comptroller of the Currency, is shown in an abstract of the report in our telegraphic news columns.

A suit for libel, with damages at $100,000, is to be instituted against the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, by Mr. BENNETT, the representative in Congress from that district, growing out of an article in that paper making statements affecting the business character of Mr. BENNETT.

An incendiary fire in Stafford, Conn., on Friday night, destroyed the Stafford Loom Works and the spool cotton manufactory of JOHNSON & WEBDEN. Loss, $34,000; insurance, $18,000.

In the Winnepeg *New Nation* of Jan. 28 it is stated that at the Red River Convention held at Winnepeg on the 25th ult., it was decided, after a three days' session, to draw up a list of the rights demanded by the people and to submit it to the Canadian Government as a basis of becoming a part of the Dominion.

The bill granting suffrage to the women of Utah has passed both Houses of the Mormon Legislature and the Council and received the signature of Acting Governor MANN.

The assassin of ISAAC GREENWADTH was arrested in Havana on Friday night. He is a native of the Canary Islands and a Sergeant in the volunteer force. He is to be tried by Court-Martial.

The official *Gazette* of Saturday, published at Ottawa, Ont., contains a proclamation that after April 15 American silver will pass current in the Dominion at a discount of 20 per cent.

The State constabulary force of Massachusetts has been reduced from 150 to 63 men.

It is reported that the City of San Miguel, in Cuba, is now occupied by Government troops, and families from the insurrectionary districts are said to be settling in the town.

The Ministry of Newfoundland, according to dispatches from St. John, has resigned, and CHARLES FOX BENNET has been called upon to form a new Government.

Owing to the ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury, that land grants by the Government must be located on air lines unless natural barriers intervene, surveys on the Northern Pacific Railway have been stopped until further orders.

In Worcester, on Saturday afternoon, Mrs. EMMA F. BARTON, of Croyden, N. H., committed suicide by throwing herself under the wheels of a train of cars on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad while the train was in motion. The wheels of three cars passed over her before the train could be stopped.

Passengers arriving at San Francisco by the Pacific Railroad report that the route is clear of snow and the trip is pleasant for this season of the year.

Admiral Farragut and the Board of Survey.

The naval opinions of so distinguished a sailor as Admiral FARRAGUT cannot fail to have great weight with Congress and the country; and it is, therefore, with much pleasure that we refer to that portion of the Admiral's late letter to Mr. ROBESON which pleads for a Board of Survey.

Two years ago a cry went up from the navy for the appointment of such a Board; one year ago a bill was brought into Congress for its establishment; and yet to-day we find the Navy Department has apparently discarded the project—the House bill, which is well understood to have emanated from the Naval Bureau, entirely ignoring it. This action, or, rather this omission, Admiral FARRAGUT regrets. He declares himself in favor of a Board of Survey, which he would rather designate a "Board of Admiralty," as more precisely describing the rank of the officers of whom he would desire to see it composed. The name, however, is perhaps a trifling matter, especially as the well-deserved odium into which the group of fossils that ordinarily compose a British "Board of Admiralty" have brought the latter phrase, would make it desirable, perhaps, to prefer the term "Survey."

But it was not, after all, an admiralty Board proper that the country originally had in mind in calling for a Board of Naval Survey. What it desired was simply a Board intelligent and skillful enough to avoid the repetition of the blunders in construction, that have disgraced the service if not ruined it. The errors and losses of eight years are past praying for, but at least a Board of Survey, properly constituted and properly advised, might avoid similar losses and errors in the eight years to come. It may be replied that no such Board is now necessary, because the peculiar theories of Messrs. ISHERWOOD and WELLES no longer model our navies for us. But it is impossible to tell what may happen, and the necessity for the Board in the past was apparent.

Is it credible, for example, that such an unbroken series of blunders as the construction of the twenty light-draughts would be permitted by a Board of Survey? In the first place, their planning was atrocious, and sufficient alone to make them worthless. Yet the Navy Department was repeatedly remonstrated with by high professional authorities and practical shipbuilders, on this very point, in ample season for alterations. In the second place, while these vessels were never designed to be sea boats, three-fourths of them were built on the Atlantic coast, and many in the northerly yards on that coast. Not more than one-fourth could be used to advantage on the seaboard, and yet they were constructed in these localities, and without sea-going qualities. Now, we all know that these vessels after being built had to be rebuilt; and while the whole twenty originally were not to cost eight millions, they have now cost eleven millions, and would cost fourteen millions to complete them—when they would probably be worthless.

Why need we, however, make so much of one minor instance of prodigality and ignorance or recklessness, when our entire war wooden screw fleet is full of engineering blunders? Mr. KELLEY stated last Winter to Congress, we think, in the course of an argument for this very measure of establishing a Board of Survey, that scores of millions had been thrown away in maleonstruction during the eight years preceding. Ships were finished for cruising purposes, without sail power, requiring a constant expenditure of coal, even when on station duty in time of peace. Machinery was constructed on plans discarded by general consent of intelligent shipbuilders, requiring preposterous weight, bulk, and cost in proportion to the development of power. No less than fourteen sets of such engines were stored up, with no ships to put them in, while their total cost was between five and six million dollars. These and many similar facts roused public attention last year to the need of a Board of Survey, and they certainly have some weight now.

Messrs. Dawes and Butler Again.

Messrs. DAWES and BUTLER have now had a third "round," if we may borrow a fit expression, in their contest for the leadership of the House. It may be very pleasant for DAWES to indulge frequently in his playful pecks at BUTLER, and very agreeable to BUTLER to retort with his delicate dabs at DAWES; but, apart from the personal interest of these gentlemen in such controversies, we do not regard the exhibition as at all edifying to Congress or the country.

Whether General BUTLER is an early or late convert to the Republican ranks, and whether his eleventh-hour arrival in the vineyard shall or shall not be a proof of sincerity in his party fealty, is a matter which has very little to do with the proper size of the appropriation bills, which has all along been the true subject for discussion. And whether Mr. DAWES has the right to free speech and free thought without being summarily read out of his party by his own colleague, is also a matter which, however interesting to the two gentlemen and their immediate constituents, hardly calls for continuous and unseemly wrangling in Congress. Nor to our mind, does the introduction, as in Saturday's debate, of Scriptural sobriquets, add dignity to the dispute. That Mr. DAWES calls Mr. BUTLER a Saul of Tarsus for his "sudden conversion," and that Mr. BUTLER retaliates on Mr. DAWES by styling him a Judas for his alleged apostacy, may seem very "spicy" and amusing, and indeed the report speaks of "laughter" at the Biblical allusions, but it merely lowers the level of what should be an elevated antagonism on principles to a pitiful squabble of personalities. It is of real and lasting importance that the question of governmental economy should be investigated thoroughly; but it is lamentable that these inquiries should generally end in alternate and indiscriminate quotations from negro minstrelsy and the Bible.

We shall freely admit that Congressional courtesy is not thus far, this session, at so decided a discount as during the two previous ones. But we insist that three personal passages at arms are about as much as any two members are entitled to for their share.

The Yosemite in Congress.

The House Committee on Public Lands, through their Chairman, Mr. JULIAN, have presented their report with reference to the occupancy of the famous Yosemite Valley.

By an act passed June 30, 1864, Congress granted to the State of California "for public use, resort and recreation," the wonderful gorge of the Yosemite, in the Sierra Nevada, which our legislators even then had the wisdom to see would be hereafter one of the natural wonders of the world. The grant was conditional on its being used for these public purposes and on its being "inalienable for all time," but it was provided that leases could be made of portions of the premises "not exceeding ten years." The act also established the boundaries of the grant, and the grounds were to be managed by the Governor of California, with eight other Commissioners, appointed by himself. The California Legislature, in April, 1866, accepted the grant with all its conditions. The whole legislation on the matter constituted one of the most civilized bits of legal provision which can be found in the codes of any country.

This remarkable gorge is a feature of natural scenery entirely without parallel in the world. The most experienced travelers agree that Switzerland, Tyrol or Norway has no one scene which, in the combinations of grandeur and loveliness, can equal it. Even the frequenters of the Himalayas report that the grandest gorges and deepest passes of that mighty range are inferior to it. The atmosphere and climate, too, are reported as attractive as the scenery, and to be full of health-giving qualities. Such a wonderful valley, with its scores of waterfalls, its giant precipices and "divine" climate, was sure to be visited in coming years by thousands of people. It seemed formed by nature to be the park and sanitarium for the whole American people. Congress and the California Legislature foresaw this, and by a unique legislation confirmed it for all time as a pleasure ground for the nation.

Previously to this, however, two pioneers, Mr. LAMON and Mr. HUTCHINGS, had settled in the valley, and each, by purchase or improvements, taken possession of considerable portions of the ground. The new Commissioners attempted to eject them; they appealed to the Legislature of California, and this body passed an act allowing each of them 160 acres, on condition that the State should have power to lay out and maintain roads and bridges for the public through the valley, and also on condition that Congress should ratify the act. Under this last proviso, the whole matter has come before Congress, where it properly belongs.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee to whom the matter was referred, has reported, we regret to say, in favor of retaining the two pioneers in possession of their claims. There are also, we believe, numerous other claimants who have not yet appeared, and the result will evidently be, if the report be adopted, that this lovely valley will be given up to whomever can buy out the present claimants. And all who know the "fast" or "practical" California public, can imagine what a place they will make of it. The exquisite "Bridal Vail" will have a bowling alley at the foot of it; the solemn "El Capitan" will look down upon faro tables; the "Cathedral Rock" will be pasted up with advertisements of "Angelica bitters;" and the glorious Yosemite fall will run the wheels of a woolen factory. We shall have rowdy liquor shops and gambling saloons, and slovenly Chinese hovels, scattered about among those scenes of unequaled poetry and loveliness; and tolls will be laid on the solitary mountain pathways, and new extortions be enforced from the travelers at every step.

It is true that of the present claimants Mr. HUTCHINGS is an unexceptionable occupant, and has done much to aid strangers to see and enjoy the gorge. But Mr. HUTCHINGS and all the other occupants will inevitably in time sell out their properties, and the valley become a public nuisance. It is true these men own but 320 acres out of 3,100 acres of meadow land, but they include all the best points and most charming sites in the valley, and govern the access to all its beauties.

Mr. JULIAN indulges in much buncombe eloquence about this invasion of the preemption rights of pioneers, and seems to consider the non-confirmation of their claims as an act of tyranny and brutal oppression by forty millions on two poor men. But these settlers took their claims on contingency of Congress doing what it pleased with the public property. The decision of Attorney-General SPEED in a similar case has decided this point—that a settler under the Preëmption laws acquires no vested interest in the land he occupies simply by virtue of settlement. It does not appear that these two pioneers had ever perfected their claim by taking all the legal steps necessary in the Land Office. They were simply squatters with a contingent right. The lands, too, were unsurveyed, and as preëmptors on such lands, LAMON and HUTCHINGS, so far as we are aware, took none of the proceedings required by law.

But this is not to be looked upon simply as a case of two pioneers under the Preëmption law. It is the question whether the Yosemite shall be public or private property? The public good overrules; the two pioneers must yield to the general welfare, and the State of California should compensate them for their improvements and pay them for their claims, and then reserve the whole for the people forever.

Edwin Perry, Esq.

According to District-Attorney MORRIS the "river thieves, cutthroats and murderers" of New-York and Brooklyn, are to be congratulated on the escape of "EDWIN PERRY, Esq.," who has lately been subjected to the inconvenience of undergoing a trial for murder.

No doubt, our readers recollect most of the circumstances connected with this case. A night watchman in the employ of an eminent firm in Brooklyn, suspected Mr. PERRY of paying visits to his employer's premises for his own (Mr. PERRY'S) personal benefit. In fact, Mr. PERRY'S custom, this watchman suspected, was not likely to add much to the profits of the firm. Most people remember the story of the negro with the silver watch. "That is a very fine watch," said another negro to him; "how much did they charge for it?" "I don't know," replied the lucky owner, "the man was not in the store when I bought it." Rightly or wrongfully, the watchman took PERRY for a customer of this peculiar kind.

One night the watchman was shot. He declared before he died that PERRY had shot him. On the trial the dying man's evidence was ruled inadmissible because he had not been informed of his real condition before giving it. This was, to say the least, a very fortunate arrangement for EDWIN PERRY, Esq. He testified in his own defence that he had been fired at, and merely fired back again—and said, moreover, that even if he fired the fatal shot, "he was not in a condition to know what he did." No one saw the occurrence but PERRY and the dead man. The story of the latter being set aside, PERRY was comparatively safe. Two juries failed to agree upon a verdict, and he has now been admitted to bail.

The District-Attorney, who has made a plucky fight against the Brooklyn "Rings" on more than one occasion, looks upon this result as highly encouraging to the criminal classes. It justifies the view taken of justice hereabouts by the miscreant REYNOLDS, *alias* BREEN. It will strengthen the hopes of REAL, and add to the sense of security already enjoyed by THOMAS JACKSON, once a Deputy Sheriff in his hours of business, and a cowardly assassin in his hours of leisure. Brooklyn and New-York justice may by-and-by become synonymous. The same principles which have helped REAL and JACKSON are likely to be in force in the "City of Churches." Says District-Attorney MORRIS, in his message to the thieves and all their tribe, "the impunity heretofore occasionally enjoyed by you in your praiseworthy business has been recently increased to such an extent as to render murder in this county entirely and absolutely safe hereafter, no risk whatever attaching to the felonious taking of human life." This is a very pleasant understanding for the Brooklyn people to have arrived at. Very soon we shall be able to make them a present of REAL and JACKSON, who will of course escape, and can then recruit the Brooklyn staff. For the rest, we beg to present our respectful congratulations to EDWIN PERRY, Esq., on his restoration to liberty, and we hope he will be allowed to spend the remainder of his days in honor and peace.

The Gas Question—A Timely Caution.

The efforts which are being made to reform the gas system of this City will be all the more effective if the experience of similar struggles elsewhere be properly understood. For many years prior to 1868 the City of London had been supplied with gas by several great corporations, pretty much in the same way as New-York is now. And up to that period the connection between the companies and their customers was marked chiefly by extortion in various shapes on one hand, and bitter complaint on the other. The disagreements between the parties grew too serious to be quieted by anything less than a thorough investigation. This the gas manufacturers courted with an air of injured innocence, claiming that the power of illumination could not be increased. They were driven from point to point of their defences, until the corporation obtained an act of Parliament empowering it to erect new works or buy the old ones; and then the companies made a virtue of necessity and surrendered.

The price and the quality of the gas were alike the subject of complaint. The first was lowered and a promise was made to improve the second. The illuminating power demanded by the consumers was that of eighteen candles to one burner. This was conceded, and a test arranged; and in the adjustment of that test the companies profited by a trick. The reasonable supposition in such a case would be, that the test should be that of an ordinary burner. But the companies, contrived that the act should allow them to manufacture a burner for the purpose, which they did. Their invention concentrated the rays of light from the gas jet into a focus upon the photometer, and in that way made the gas which in ordinary burners gave only sixteen-candle light yield by theirs the eighteen-candle test required. The plan was as shrewd as it was dishonest. A letter, elsewhere published, furnishes particulars in regard to this point which will be interesting, and may be practically valuable in the struggle which is yet to come between the gas consumers of New-York and the companies. Subsequent legislation rendered the trick of the London companies unavailable for their purpose; and the supply of gas in that city is now regulated by legal provisions, whose clearness and stringency may be profitably studied at Albany.

The Ferment of European Democracy.

The letter of our Paris correspondent enables us to understand the nature and extent of the socialistic plot which the French Government believes it has discovered. It is scarcely necessary to remark that to the official mind all Democratic movements are apt to assume a character of mysterious ubiquity which they do not really possess. Whatever may be said about the strike at Creuzot, it requires a somewhat violent stretch of imagination to connect the outrages of the pig-headed Yorkshire miners of Thorncliffe with the movements of Parisian socialists. Still more difficult is it to conceive of any relation between either of them and the disturbed state of Ireland, and the fact that all are set down by the French Government as resulting from a single widespread conspiracy, is a proof of the inventiveness rather than the discrimination of the Gallic intellect.

Leaving all talk of international conspiracy out of the question, a careful observer of European politics cannot fail to discern the existence of a certain nucleus of revolutionary force in the midst of nearly every nation of the Old World. In addition to the countries which are at present the scene of chronic disorders, such as France, Spain and Ireland, there are not wanting signs under the apparent repose of other States that a deep-seated discontent is growing with unsuspected rapidity. At a meeting, held the other day in London for the purpose of organizing a systematic scheme of emigration, "a party by the name of JOHNSON" made a proposal which greatly startled the ex-Governors and members of Parliament who were present. This was no less than a declaration that the only effective panacea for destitution was the government of the people by the people, and that as a natural sequence to this, the Queen, Lords and Commons should be called on to resign; royalty and aristocracy being specially requested to take themselves out of the country. Between laughter and uproar, the speaker was fairly put down, though his outspoken boldness probably reminded some of the more reflective part of the audience that England also has her irreconcilables, and that a section of her workingmen, of which this was a type, might one day present still harder problems to her Government than the pacification of Ireland.

We have already referred to the sanguinary programme of the Russian socialists. The conspiracy there was chiefly notable from having its origin in the ranks of the educated, giving evidence that the spirit of unrest is by no means confined to the common people. A remarkable illustration is afforded in our mail news from Austria of how little is required to stir up the latent discontent with the existing social order which is growing among the European democracy. A socialist agitator and editor from Vienna lately visited the quiet Bohemian town of Reichenberg, the same community which returns Count BEUST to the Reichsrath. The local Police, thinking his doctrines too advanced to be safely promulgated, prevented his first attempt to address an assembly of workmen. A second proved more successful, but ended in the orator being arrested, and condemned by the local tribunal. Having appealed against this decision, he was allowed to return to Vienna, but his doctrines had meanwhile borne such good fruit that his previous auditors created serious disturbances, and had ultimately to be dispersed by a body of troops.

Slight as such events are in themselves, they are significant of coming changes, and show, in a manner impossible to be mistaken, that rapid as has been the growth of popular liberty of late years in Europe, it has not been rapid enough to keep pace with the growth of revolutionary sentiments.

Women Vote in Utah.

To-day, we believe, woman suffrage becomes an accomplished fact in Utah Territory. Salt Lake tidings tell us that the Mormon Legislature have passed the bill giving the elective franchise to the women of the Territory, and that the act has already been signed by Acting Governor MANN, and so has become law. Our impression is that this bill so qualified women for the suffrage, immediately on its passage, as to enable them to vote at the to-day's Charter election in Salt Lake; and the promptness with which it was hurried through and signed confirms that impression.

Here, then, in two Territories—Wyoming and Utah—we have woman suffrage a reality; and of these two triumphs the latter is infinitely the more important. There are very few women in Wyoming, but in Utah they outnumber the men. We repeat, therefore, our suggestion of the other day, that a great work is open to woman's suffrage at the very outset. We have been often promised that the women of Utah would throw off their present degradation by the aid of the ballot. Now, Mr. CULLOM'S bill contemplates the employment of forty thousand soldiers or less to put down polygamy: what if forty thousand women or less anticipate him, and put down polygamy by the ballot instead of the bullet? The result of the first experiments in women's voting will be watched for with the greatest interest [illegible].

The Wool Crop of the United States—A Question of Fact.

The *Tribune* recently accused the Special Commissioner of the Revenue of gross inaccuracy,—alleging that he had stated in his annual report that the wool crop of the United States for 1868 was 177,000,000 pounds, "or four and three-quarters per head for each sheep in the country, when the clip per head in 1860 was only 2.68 pounds." In answer to so direct and unqualified a charge of error, Mr. WELLS replied, through the columns of the TIMES: First, that he had never estimated the clip per head at four and three-quarter pounds, or at any other figure; and second, that his estimate of 177,000,000 pounds for 1868 was the estimate officially given in the bulletin of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association, and also the one adopted by that eminent statistician on wool and woolens, Mr. E. B. BIGELOW, in his address in October last before the American Institute. The Commissioner might also have added that the estimate of 177,000,000 pounds for 1868 was also the one adopted by the two best recognized authorities among the trade in this country—Mr. GEO. W. BOND, of Boston, and Mr. JAMES LYNCH, of New-York.

The answer of Mr. WELLS, conclusive as it seemed to most minds, was not satisfactory to the *Tribune*, which rejoined in substance, that the estimates of the Wool Association and of Mr. BIGELOW were of little account,—"that it was the business of the Special Commissioner to correct them," and that if he had applied to the Agricultural Bureau at Washington he would have been informed that an annual clip of 177,000,000 pounds in 1868 was impossible, for the reason that there were at that time only 37,724,379 sheep in the United States, and that their *per capita* yield was only 2.68 pounds, or an aggregate of about 102,000,000 pounds. The authority of the Agricultural Bureau being thus made paramount by the *Tribune* to that of the wool trade of New-York and Boston, and of associations or individuals who make this subject of the production of wool a specialty, it is well to examine its record and to test the claim of reliability which has been preferred in its behalf.

The test we propose to apply is a simple one, but it is sufficient, we think, to prove that for all practical purposes the statistics of the Agricultural Bureau in respect at least to the article of wool, are not worth the paper they are printed on. Thus, for example, on page 46 of the last Report of the Bureau, the number of sheep in California in February, 1869, is given at 2,200,000. On the other hand, we now have before us the Annual Wool Circular of the "San Francisco Wool Exchange," for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870, which authority gives the exports from San Francisco and the home consumption of wool for the year as follows:

	Pounds.
Exported to New-York and Boston	13,767,791
Bought by State factories	2,923,300
Bought by State and Oregon factories shipped from San Francisco	286,049
On hand, estimated	800,000
Total	17,782,140

That this large movement of wool in California for the year 1869 did not, to any considerable extent, represent the accumulation of the product of former years is shown by the fact that the corresponding export and domestic movement for the preceding year, 1868, was 15,919,417 pounds, or a corresponding quantity after making allowance for a recognized annual increase of clip.

But according to the *Tribune's* method of reasoning, the above returns of the San Francisco Wool Exchange cannot possibly be correct; for if the wool brokers and shippers of California had only taken the trouble to apply to the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, they would have found that there were during the year 1869 but 2,200,000 sheep in California, and to have produced the quantity of wool alleged to have been exported, stored or marketed, each of the above 2,200,000 sheep must have yielded a trifle over eight pounds *per capita*,—a supposition which is simply an absurdity.

We are therefore driven to adopt one of two conclusions—either the maker of statistics in the Agricultural Bureau had no good and sufficient knowledge whatever as a basis for the preparation of his tables, or the Wool Exchange and the wool brokers and shippers of California, in common with the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, are, to use the expressive language of the *Tribune*, simply "modern Munchausens." Will our contemporary instruct us as to which of these two conclusions we shall adopt?

Some excellent decisions in the Criminal Courts were again delivered last week. To take the Court of General Sessions alone, we find one man sent to the Penitentiary for three years for pretending to find a situation for a young German while he really committed a robbery upon the unsuspecting new-comer. Another man, named JAMES HASKETH, was charged with assaulting a Police officer with a loaded pistol. This little affair occurred at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue. The assailant was sent to prison for *five years*. This is the sort of lesson to bring street ruffians to a wholesome fear of offending against the laws. Recorder HACKETT is the man whom the public has to thank for setting so good an example to some of his associates, whose feelings we will not hurt by comparing them with a faithful Judge.

Two or three discussions have taken place lately which serve to disclose the prevailing sentiments among members of Congress in relation to retrenchment and economy. In the first place, a motion to reduce the pay of members themselves to the old sum, $3,000 a year, stood no chance of success. Then an attempt was made to diminish the expense of the *Congressional Globe*. That also failed. Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, moved to reduce the item for newspapers and stationery for the members from $125 to $50 each—surely a reasonable suggestion. It would have made a difference on this small account alone of $20,000. But members will not have their "perquisites" interfered with, and so the motion was withdrawn. In whatever other quarters expenses are lopped off, Congressmen must be held sacred. The Capitol is at present the "best club" in the country, and one of its advantages to members is, that it is kept up without any cost to themselves. So far this year the public has seen very little reason for its money—a "set-to" between General BUTLER and some other member once or twice a week, not being worth quite so much as we at present pay for the entertainment.

A Fenian of Jersey City writes an interesting letter to the *Spectator*, of London. He explains that what the Fenians want is neither a republic, separation from England, nor a repeal of the Union. "What Irish nationalists want is that Ireland should manage her own local affairs uncontrolled by English legislators." This could be accomplished by Federation. Create an Irish Parliament, says our New-Jersey Fenian, to dispose of business affecting Ireland alone. Give Ireland a local Legislature, and let it, "instead of being a province, be a municipality, in the Roman sense of the term." This proposal is not one which Mr. GLADSTONE would be inclined to reject without consideration. But does the New-Jersey Fenian suppose for a moment that it would satisfy the great bulk of his associates? Is an Irish municipality all that the Brotherhood now ask of England?

Paris is beginning to make tunnels, like London, seeing that the latter has found such a vast benefit in its underground railways. But the necessities of the French capital are far less; and "crossings" only will be tunneled under the boulevards where they are most crowded. The French, of course, will make these ornamental as well as useful. We have something of the sort in the Central Park, and it would be a good thing if the civic sewers, pipes and conduits would allow us to have a few of those subterranean crossings below Canal-street.

That Brooklyn business in which Mr JOHN GOLDEN was concerned—Mr. GOLDEN being a clerk or outdoor visitor in the office of the Superintendents of the Poor—has an ugly look about it. If women who apply for relief at the Court House are compelled to submit to insult before their dole of money is paid out to them, it will be admitted that the management of the institution calls for instant supervision. It is said that some very gross scandals are likely to force themselves upon public attention, now that one *exposé* has occurred. Mr. GOLDEN has made an attempt to clear himself, but in the present state of the affair we shall not attempt to decide whether he is successful or not. What is quite certain is that the matter cannot be allowed to remain in its present shape.

The *Saturday Review* has some remarks upon our recent articles in reference to the scandals connected with the Bar and Judiciary of New-York. It condemns, in common with everybody who has given any attention to the question, the present loose system of admitting persons to practice in the profession. The reforms which are now in contemplation will fall short of the mark aimed at if they do not provide some safeguard against the admission to the Bar of unscrupulous and incompetent candidates. One of our correspondents has expressed an opinion that any regulations with this purpose in view would be contrary to the spirit of democracy. It is a libel on democracy to say so. There is nothing in the great principles on which our Government is based to render it obligatory upon us to swamp a noble calling with charlatans and knaves.

Horse races, according to the old Carnival custom, recently discontinued in Rome, will be restored to the Spring festivities of this year by permission of the Pope; and it is said this fashion of exercise will be carried out into the Campagna, where it will assume a "turfy" character. That latter locality has already witnessed the kindred innovation of an English fox hunt, and foreigners in Rome have had their "meets" and "runs" among the ruins of those classic marshes; so that the ancient fashion of equestrianism may possibly revive in the Eternal City.

It appears that some people have allowed their angry passions to rise over a matter not calculated at first sight to excite ire—namely, the projected yacht race between the *Dauntless* and the *Cambria*. According to *Wilkes' Spirit*, "some ill-feeling prevails in England against Mr. ASHBURY." Still stranger to hear than this is the announcement that there are a few Americans "who would secretly rejoice to see the *Dauntless* defeated." It is out of our power to explain why either of these ill-natured sentiments should exist. Mr. ASHBURY was a long time about making up his mind to accept the challenge, but he has taken the leap now, and we are quite sure that the challenger at least desires to see him receive fair treatment. As for Mr. BENNETT, what harm has he done that anybody should wish to see him lose? He has tried to maintain the fame and renown of American yachtsmen—is there anything so very culpable in that? A fair race is what everybody ought to wish for, and personal animosities in an affair of this kind are more than usually silly and contemptible.

The poets and historians of England are coming out among the politicians on the subject of the people's distresses and their wish to emigrate. At the Lambeth meeting of the National Emigration Society a letter was read from ALFRED TENNYSON, in which he said it would be a suicidal policy in ministers to neglect the colonies, which should be one with England, "body and soul." Mr. FROUDE denounced the "moneyed party" and their notion that England "may go to the devil," while they kept labor "cheap" and starved the workers. The sentiment of England, the poetical as well as the practical, is in favor of emigration, and also of keeping the colonies. The English people were always anxious about their outlying grounds; and even in the middle ages, when any stripe of their French territory were lost, they raised such terrible outcries as made their Kings tremble. The existing humor is somewhat of the same sort, and Mr. GLADSTONE will be under the necessity of "managing" it.

The New Five Points Mission—First Sunday Services at Calvary Chapel.

The first Sunday services in the Calvary Chapel, which has just been opened at the Five Points by the City Mission, was held last evening. The neat and commodious edifice was well filled, and in the audience was a goodly number of the residents of that humble locality. On the platform sat several of the gray-haired pioneers in our City mission work, including Rev. Mr. HALLIDAY, of the House of Industry, who was the first missionary employed by the City Mission Society, and Mr. A. R. WETMORE, who was one of the founders of that organization, and is now its Vice-President. Back of the platform, rising one above another, were rows of seats filled with the children of the House of Industry, with clean pinafores and shining Sunday faces. The children took part in the singing, with very pleasing effect. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. JONES, Missionary of the Thirteenth Ward; Rev. Dr. MURRAY; Rev. Mr. LOVE, Missionary of the Fifth Ward, and Rev. J. H. BRADLEY, who is to have charge of this new Station. All spoke earnestly of the importance of this City Missionary work and the special usefulness of this new chapel in a locality where it was so much needed. Mr. WETMORE also made some remarks, alluding to the growth of the City mission since it was first started, forty years ago, with one paid missionary, until the present time, when it employs forty laborers. The regular services of the Station will be, preaching at the Chapel on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at the Tombs at 11 A. M., prayer meeting at the Chapel on Tuesday evenings, German preaching on Wednesday evenings, and English preaching on Thursday evenings.

ALBANY.

How to Reform the Government of New-York City—A Sensible Plan From a High Democratic Source.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 13, 1870.

The subject of "reorganizing the local government of the City of New-York," as the "Ring" charter terms it, is attracting a good deal of attention outside of the Legislature as well as in, and among the people and the Press of all parts of the State as well as of the Metropolis. It was among the chief things that the Democracy pledged themselves to accomplish at this session, and, although they would appear to be no nearer its attainment now than when the Legislature first assembled, yet it is not at all likely that they will consent to adjourn without effecting some radical change in the local government of that City, however much they may at present differ as to what the change shall be. Amidst all the discussion to which the charter introduced by Mr. FERAR has given rise, I have heard nothing that so nearly touched the real source of the evils of New-York City politics, and at the same time offered so sensible a remedy as the remarks made the other day by a prominent Democrat now holding a high official position under the State Government.

"I can tell you," said he, "how you could cure all your troubles in New-York in five minutes. Just reduce the salary of every man holding office in that City 50 per cent.; knock off all official perquisites of every kind, and make it a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, for any office holder to be interested in any way in any legislation or official act of this whereby money was to be taken from the City Treasury. No one who knows the profits attendant upon office holding in New-York can be at all surprised at the corruption that has crept into the City Government. Why, just look at it; there are nearly a score of offices in that City which are worth more than that of the President of the United States. There is the office of Corporation Counsel, worth from $50,000 to $75,000 a year; Sheriff's Office, from $50,000 to $100,000; Street Commissioner, $50,000; Register, $50,000 to $75,000; County Clerk, $40,000 to $50,000; Comptroller, $50,000 to $100,000; City Chamberlain, $50,000 to $100,000; Surrogate, $20,000 to $30,000; Corporation Attorney, $25,000; Public Administrator, $20,000 to $25,000; Collector of Personal Taxes, (a big thing, run in the interest of SWEENY, SMITH, BRADLEY & Co.,) $100,000 to $200,000; District-Attorney, $20,000 to $40,000, and so on almost *ad infinitum*. And then look at the salaries that are paid. Think of a Police or Civil Justice getting $10,000 a year, or more than the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and $4,000 a year more than the Judges of the Court of Appeals of this State. Think of an Alderman or Assistant Alderman getting $4,000 a year salary, or as much as the Governor of the State, and of a messenger to the Board of Aldermen getting as much as the State Comptroller, or Treasurer, or Attorney-General. Look at your Clerk of the Common Council, with a salary of $7,500, or nearly double that of the highest State official. Look at your New-York delegation here in the Legislature; more than two-thirds of them now hold office in New-York with salaries larger than that paid by the State to Governor HOFFMAN."

It is no wonder New-York has become the paradise of scheming politicians, and that every means is resorted to, even to the grossest frauds upon the ballot box, to gain official position there. No other city has so many and such corrupt politicians as New-York, simply because no other city holds out such great inducements to make politics a trade. And the system works worse in New-York than it would in most other places, for the reason that the tools with which demagogues work there, being largely foreigners, are of a lower order, and enable a lower order of politicians to rise to the surface and gain place and power. Look at the class of men who fill most of your offices in New-York. Who are they? Why, it is enough to make a decent Democrat from the country disgusted with his party to go round the precincts of your City Hall and talk with the men who claim to be its champions. Ignorant, low-bred, unable, many of them, to read or write, and scarcely one in ten speaking the language without a brogue, they strut about, clad in broadcloth and bespangled with diamonds, and talk with a swaggering and domineering air as if they owned the City which they disgrace, and were the mainstay of the great Democratic Party of the country which they bring into disrepute. And then there is such a host of them. Every department has twice the number of clerks that it needs, and more than twice the number employed to do the same amount of work in the State departments here in Albany. For example, I am informed that the Supreme Court of that city has thirty-five attendants or "officers" of the Court, the Superior Court twenty-one, and other Courts in proportion, each of whom receives a salary of $1,200 a year, and not one-fifth of whom can possibly have anything to do except to stand in each other's way.

All the departments of the City Government are overwhelmed in like manner with salaried subordinates, who have been quartered on the taxpayers for support, in order that the leading politicians may have their services on election days. In addition to these there are over 500 purely sinecure births whose incumbents render no service whatever to the City, beyond making their monthly drafts upon its Treasury. In this way a few political leaders in New-York have saddled upon the City a multitudinous army of placemen who help perpetuate their domination, and compel the taxpayers to foot the bill. With universal suffrage and all the outward forms of a free Government by the people, the most odious and costly despotism—the despotism of a corrupt oligarchy—has been thus riveted upon the citizens of New-York, and the victims are made to pay the expense. Tammany Hall has gained its power by appealing to the pockets of its followers—by making it the pecuniary interest of every ward politician, who could control a handful of votes, to support its authority.

Now, it will not be enough, in framing a new charter, to shape it so as merely to shake of this oligarchy and place power in the hands of another equally corrupt. The whole system by which such a political Ring was created or rendered possible, must be destroyed, and this can only be done by lessening the pecuniary value of public office, and putting it out of the power of politicians to reward personal or party service out of the public treasury, by creating new offices or distributing old ones among their followers.

My plan for a new charter for New-York would be to make the executive and the legislative departments alone elective—the first to consist of the Mayor and the last of a single Board of Aldermen elected on a general ticket. All heads of departments should be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, and the clerks and subordinates in all the departments should be appointed solely on the ground of qualifications, after competitive examinations of candidates, and when once appointed should only be removed for cause. Before the charter went into effect a Commission should be appointed by the Governor or the Legislature to go throug hthe various departments of the City Government and lop off all offices that were ascertained to be useless and to fix the salaries of the remainder according to the work to be done and the kind and character of the qualifications required to do it. Salaries should be liberal but not exorbitant, and should be graduated according to the value of the services in other vocations of those required to fill them. A Police Magistrate should not, as now, receive the same salary as a Judge of the Supreme Court, nor should a clerk of the Board of Aldermen receive the same salary as the Mayor of the City. And in no case should a salary be increased or a new office created without the consent of the Legislature.

With a new charter, embodying these the leading features, and with an honest, independent and vigilant District-Attorney to prosecute criminals and lawbreakers of all grades, New-York might have a good, quiet, safe and efficient government at about half the cost of the present miserable, and would be rid of the swarms of pothouse politicians who for the last twenty years have fattened upon her treasury and left a blot upon her fair fame."

The above is the substance of the views expressed by a Democratic State official on the subject of reorganizing the Government of New-York City, and in very nearly his own words. Your correspondent was somewhat astonished to hear what seemed to him such sound doctrine from such a source, and after expressing his gratification at finding one Democrat in Albany whose head was "level," as the saying is, he returned to ask the gentleman if he supposed his party, now having the majority in the Legislature, would be willing to give New-York such a charter or such a government as he had sketched.

"Not much," was his significant reply.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera.

"Rigoletto" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening. Signor RONCONI will be *Rigoletto*, Signor LEFRANC the *Duke*, and Miss KELLOGG *Gilda*. Wednesday, "Faust," with Miss KELLOGG, is to be the opera.

Novelties To-Night.

Mr. FECHTER acts in "Hamlet" at Niblo's this evening. Mr. FOX acts in "Hamlet" at the Olympic. At the Bowery, Miss POLLY BOOTH is to appear in a new drama called "City and Country." A concert by Mr. and Mrs. F. GUZMAN, who are to be assisted by Miss JENNY LANDSMAN, will occur at Steinway Hall; and, finally, a grand change of programme will be made at the New-York Circus, where Miss LUCILLE WATSON, Mr. MADIGAN and several other artists reappear after a protracted absence.

Movements of Artists.

Mr. CHANFRAU was at the Boston Theatre last week....Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON's reappearance in Boston is to be effected at the Music Hall (which has been supplied with a stage) this week...."Uncle Dick's Darling" has been acted successfully at the Boston Museum....On Tuesday, the Russian Opera Troupe will be heard in Springfield, Mass....Tuesday Miss ALIDE TOPF plays in Baltimore....To-night the Richings Opera Troupe sing in Cincinnati.... Mr. EDWIN FORREST was last week in Ohio....Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her associates were last week in Indianapolis.... OLE BULL was serenaded in Chicago on Saturday week....A new German theatre has just been erected in Chicago. It will be managed by Messrs. PHILIP HORWITZ & GUSTAV OSTERMANN ....BRIGNOLI and company were last week at Little Rock, Ark....Week before last Mr. JEFFERSON terminated an engagement in Mobile, and was followed by the German Opera Troupe ....Mme. URSO's musical festival in San Francisco promises to be successful in every respect ....On the evening of Feb. 3 Mrs. YELVERTON read in San Francisco....The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* announces the approaching *début* of Miss PATTI in the Crescent City. "We regret," it adds, "that circumstances preclude us from alluding at length to this lady, whose talent has created a real sensation in the Old World. Her voice is small, we learn, but it is said to be perfect!"

St. Valentine's Day.

This is the day on which, according to some writers, in ancient Rome, at the festival of the Lupercalia, the names of young women were placed in a box, from which they were taken by young men, according as chance directed. The custom still prevails. The box in this latter day and city is attached to a lamp post, and is big on the 14th of February with the fate of many true hearts. Tender missives will be interchanged to-day by the timid of both sexes, who have more boldness in writing than in attempting to speak the unutterable things that swell within them. On the pinion of the gray goose will soar the aspiring spirits that plume themselves for a matrimonial flight *incognito*, on this day dedicated to the good saint "of most admirable parts, and so famous for his love and charity that the custom of choosing valentines upon his festival took its rise from thence." Success to the birds that choose their mates to-day! Let postmen see to it that there be no miscarriage about the matter. On them will rest the responsibility if, ere this night's close, all the doves who were inclined to, have not, to their hearts' content, done their billing by billet and cooed all they could. For these miserable beings who see in this serious matter only fuel for levity, and seize the occasion to send burlesque poetry and cartoons to the love-sick ones, only ridiculing their peculiarities on paper—masquerading in foolscap, so to speak, at St. Valentine's Charity Ball—we can wish them no worse fate than that which they reserve for others. May they themselves, in the most unsparing lampoons, be "taken off," and for "the deep damnation of their taking off" let their anonymous maligners go scathless.

A Husband Shoots His Wife on the Street and Then Blows His Brains Out.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Union, Feb. 9.

The telegraph brings us the news of a horrible affair at Atchison yesterday morning. It seems that a man named FRANCIS BUTTOMER, who had recently come to that city from Iowa, attended mass with his wife in the morning, and while walking home, deliberately drew a revolver, shot his wife three times, inflicting mortal wounds, and then deliberately placed the muzzle of the weapon to his left temple, pulled the trigger, and fell a corpse.

We learn by private sources that deceased was an elderly man, and had a son residing in Atchison. It is supposed that the deed was committed during a temporary aberration of mind, and on no other supposition can it be accounted for.

Death of an Aged Lady in Portland.

From the Portland (Maine) Press, Feb. 12.

The link which has connected three of the most remarkable persons in our city for almost a century was broken yesterday by the death of the youngest, Miss BETSY THOMAS, who passed away calmly at noon at the good old age of 96. For some months past she has been declining, but she retained all her faculties to the very last, sinking away as easily as a child drops into slumber, presenting the rare scene of a really naturally death after the fires of a long life have been expended. She leaves behind her a brother, our well-known fellow-citizen, ELIAS THOMAS, Esq., who is in his 98th year, and an older sister, HAPPY, who, if she should live until April, will be 100 years old. Such instances of longevity in one family are remarkable.

Bold Robbery in Boston—A Clerk Throttled and Robbed of $3,700—Arrest of the Thief.

From the Boston Transcript, Feb. 12.

About 11:30 this forenoon a desperate robbery was attempted by JOHN READ upon the person of WALTER SOUTHGATE, clerk for HOWLAND, MANNING & LUCE, of No. 114 Federal-street, who was at the time going to pay notes to several banks, and had in his possession about $3,700.

SOUTHGATE had just paid a note in the First National Bank, at No. 41 State-street, and was making his exit by the back entry on to Post Office-avenue, when he was seized in the passageway by the throat, by READ, who choked and kicked him. He had the pocket book containing the money in his hand, and immediately divining the object of the assault, attempted to conceal it in one of his pockets, at the same time calling loudly for the purpose of giving the alarm. The ruffian, however, succeeded in getting the book away from him and then ran.

As he passed out on Post Office-avenue he closed the door after him, fastening it with a block of wood so that no one could follow him from within. In the meantime the *attaché* of the bank had become alarmed, and a window was thrown open and those on the street made cognizant of the state of affairs. This door had also been unfastened by a passer-by who had noticed something peculiar in the transaction. The career of the robber was short, as he was met in Kirby-street by a stalwart teamster, who saw him running and heard the alarm. This man, whose name is JACKSON K. SHAW, immediately knocked READ down, clinched and held him, at the same time taking the pocket book away from him and holding on to it until the arrival of the Police officers, who took charge of it and also of the robber, who was conveyed to the Tombs and locked up.

READ, who has several aliases, was observed by one of the officers of the bank loading around the entrance to the building a short time before the robbery was committed. He is well known to the Police, some of them averring that they have seen him recently in the vicinity of different banks, where he has evidently been laying in wait for a victim. He is tall, rather spare, broad-shouldered, and apparently a very muscular man, with a determined cast of countenance, and one who would be considered most anywhere a difficult customer to deal with—and

SPAIN.

Important Letter to the Regent From Don Enrique de Bourbon—Serious Charges Against General Prim—A Bourbon Vote for Espartero.

Madrid (Jan. 29) Correspondence Standard.

The following is a translation of the extraordinary letter DON ENRIQUE DE BOURBON, cousin of Queen ISABELLA, and brother to her husband, Don FRANCISCO, has addressed to the Regent. It was at first believed to be apocryphal, and its charges against General PRIM considered so serious, that none of the papers would publish it; but the printer having called on one of the editors and exhibited Don ENRIQUE's written authority to him to lithograph it, all doubts as to its authenticity are removed, and two or three of the newspapers have inserted it in full. It is expected PRIM will be interpellated in the Cortes about it. Meantime he has taken no steps through any of the Government organs to deny or explain any of its allegations. Possibly he may say something about it in the Cortes to-morrow, when DON CARLOS introduces his threatened motion for the perpetual exclusion of the Bourbons of every branch from the throne of Spain. In the midst of an exceedingly dull week, so far as the debates go, they being mostly on the Budget, this letter of the erratic Don ENRIQUE DE BOURBON has attracted much popular attention. After some references to his past career, he says:

It was about the middle of July of the year just closed when, without any resentment for all the evil and ruin the reign of ISABELLA II. has produced in politics and in private life to us poor children of the Infante Don FRANCISCO and Doña LUISA CARLOTA, I left my retirement to see the ex-Queen, my sister, in return for demonstrations of affection she had shown to me. With my heart in my hand, I availed myself of the first moment to say to the noble banished lady: "If by persecuting and ill-treating those who desired for her salvation, though hast by thine own fault ceased to be Queen, and hast been, and still art never can cease, to be the mother! You have a great duty of nature and political morality to fulfil—a duty to which for a long time, both before and after your fall, you have been wanting. Fulfil it, therefore, for even yet there is time to satisfy your conscience and public morality." Impressionable as ISABELLA is, at the least incident, a faithful image of her southern education under the yoke of superstition, she cut me short and said: "Without doubt Providence wishes something of me, for what I have just heard from you reminds me that a little while ago it was predicted to me that your daughter would marry my son ALFONSO, and he would be King of Spain. This would not be the moment to mention or sign a matrimonial contract, for it would be ridiculous, but by-and-by, if both of them wish it, I hope you will not oppose it." I, who have opposite views for my adored daughter—poor, very poor, but so beautiful and pure—I, who desire to see her married happily and living in peace—felt a certain indescribable chill, and was on the point of retiring with a determination not to return again to the palace. But a noble instinct obliged me to continue the work I had commenced. In such sense, on the 18th of July, I proposed abdication, contained only in ten lines, but explicit and final, having reference to the principles of the revolution. She kindly assured me she accepted a counsel which had also been given to her by respectable persons in Spain, but added, "That being in close relation with important individuals of the Government itself, she had to wait till they indicated the opportune moment to her." With polite reasons like these, more or less embellished, according as time was clear or cloudy, the middle of August arrived without the abdication. It was then that ISABELLA II. left Paris for the seaside, and I left for the Pyrenees. After the 15th September I hastened my return to Paris, so as to be in time to visit the Conde DE REUS from whom I was the object of the most extreme and affectionate reception. In the course of our conversation, the first day, the name of the Queen was mentioned. I stated what I knew of her dispositions. "This point is supremely interesting," (este punto es sobremanero interesante,) said General PRIM to me; but as his visitors and occupations were many we had to suspend the conversation, and the following evening, very early in the morning, for us to meet again. A few hours after leaving the house of the Conde DE REUS, I went to the palace of the Queen, to study her dispositions. Her first words were respecting PRIM, and her questions directed to know if I had seen him. I answered dryly, "Yes, that he professed friendship, and I hoped the confession would not annoy her." "So far from this," she answered me with animation, "tell him I like him much, and that I would like to see him, either in your house or any other." "Impossible!" I replied; "but even if it might be, what end could result from it before the triumphant revolution and the legitimate sovereignty?" The Queen, being convinced of the wildness of her idea, limited herself to give me her message, and to assure me "she would be prompt to abdicate as soon as her husband arrived from Germany to Madrid, for they are losing time." I replied, "in not complying immediately with your moral and political duty, and in not submitting loyally to the principles of the revolution. You should not be afraid of liberty, for all good men wish and love it; this august liberty, beautiful and pure as a virgin, not the liberty of the tavern, made by a company of bacchantes and satyrs." "I could not accept libertad de cultos," she exclaimed, always the same ISABELLA. I could do no less than answer her with warmth, "Popery, (Papism,) with the faith of FELIPE and CARLOS II. of the house of Austria, has caused the ruin of their lands and cities, the flower of their sons, the superstitions consequent on a distorted religion, they have become brutalized under the feet of the clergy, and believing themselves invisibly protected by the gods created in their weak imaginations, have defied the light of reason and of common sense, and have fallen from the throne headlong, without all the benedictions of the Pope, without the thirst drops of the prayers of the Bishops and the sprinklings of the Holy Mother Church being worth anything to save them." "You speak, ENRIQUE, like a freethinker," she replied. "I feel honored to be one, ISABELLA," said I, "and I think better results would arise from having your son inspired with CASTELAR than with LOYOLA." "I would not object, ENRIQUE, that my ALFONSO should accept libertad de cultos with the other precepts of the epoch," said she, "but I venerate the Pope, and wish to die a Catholic, and not lose my soul." "ISABELLA being lost as a Queen, you lose nothing more. But do not lose the young tree. Let it grow and form its sap with all the mortal sins of the excommunicated nineteenth century," was my reply. All the anxiety of the Queen was about my visit to General PRIM. On my leaving her she said, "Don't fail to-morrow, and then come here immediately." "You may count upon that, ISABELLA, but if he does not speak of it, and give me occasion, I will say nothing." The following day I went to General PRIM at the hour agreed. After words of mutual affection, but inclosing myself in my silence, General PRIM asked me: "Have you seen the Queen?" "Yes, Don JUAN," I answered, "but I should have said nothing to you if you had not named her." I replied, making him understand that not believing in miracles I was not one of those who believed in the resurrection of defunct kings, but all my action and all my counsel had been reduced to telling her what was the duty the Queen ought to comply with as a mother on the one side, and as a Spaniard on the other, so as not to engender civil discords. The Conde DE REUS, after hearing me with particular attention and great benevolence, expressed himself revolutionarily, though with the greatest consideration and personal affection to the Queen, exclaiming, "O that she had listened to the excellent counsels of her illustrious mother, Doña MARIA CRISTINA DE BOURBON!" He continued, with emphasis: "I am a fatalist, and believing that whatever happens is produced by fate, I don't say that the Bourbons might not yet return to Spain in the person of the present Prince; but it would be for the Queen to contribute to it and aid it with loyalty and perseverance. She should take care not to waste her money in sterile conspiracies. To treat with the Government, she should not send, as she had hitherto done, unauthorized persons, or without proper character, to represent her. She should avoid whatever tended to rouse the passions the Government had notably calmed, and would calm completely. She ought to write a manifesto expressing her sorrow and contrition for the past, and her firm will not to lend herself to the least intrigue against the Government of the Revolution. In the end to make profession of her Spanish patriotism, (Espanolismo,) declaring herself possessed of such ardent affection that she would salute whatever the nation accorded in the exercise of its incontestable sovereignty." The Conde DE REUS added: "I do not hold out any hope, in saying this, which may be taken for a restoration. Many things must be prepared for the tranquillity of the Queen. The seed being thus sown, it must be left to time to present the fruit of conduct worthy, liberal and practical." I manifested to General PRIM that these indications were sufficient for me; that if he would permit me to unroll them as my loyalty understood them, and would confide in me, I would not be a traitor. He replied, "Yes; you have always been an exception to the Bourbons!" I thanked him, and he left for Madrid. Great was the effect caused in the Queen, but it did not last long because of her surroundings. No further advancement was made towards the abdication till the 3d October. In the afternoon of that day, in the presence and with the authority of Queen CRISTINA, that act remained admitted and sworn in the sense of my proposition, and which I copy literally:

"Spaniards! Afflicted day by day with the suppositions made respecting me, I direct my voice to you, not to obtain truce in them, first that they may terminate. No greatly have I been concerned with relation to the political world, that to me from wishing to recover a throne which I consider lost, my child and the glory of my consecration to arms, I have no other wish than to terminate my days consecrated to domestic felicity and the peace of retirement. Under the sorrowful rays of my fortune no one my soul has not fallen from anything that is grand and generous; my patriotism is not diminished. I am always, and on this soil more so, that Spaniard whom you have known. As such I desire the greatest advantages of the nation, whatever be the form under which it may govern itself, in the use of its incontestable sovereignty. The only recompense I ask is your justice and your appreciation. I do not invoke for it not even for my natural defence, any records of the time I occupied the throne, for I declare my mission as Queen is terminated. There only remains to me that of a lady who wishes to be respected, and that of a good mother. To your loyalty, written in the history of so many centuries, I direct myself, in order that you may recognize the legitimacy and nobility of these sentiments. If, therefore, as I have said, I have done with the throne and with politics, my son lives, and in him I abdicate all. A Spaniard, and innocent, he is beyond all mistake mine in the time I reigned. And he is, moreover, innocent of the blindness and the passion of the counsellors I listened to in good faith, not comprehending the fatal consequences of my weakness. I will not try to retain him, nor to have him educated to the pleasure of the apostles of dead traditions. My son shall be educated in Spain, confided exclusively to those who are in all conceptions the most eminent patriots. The times of reaction and fanaticism have passed, never to return, and my ALFONSO will form a Prince worthy of an age so liberal and reformatory. Spaniards, I preserve your traditional nobleness and generosity, to you I open my heart. Accept the sincere manifestations of her who, when on the throne, loved you, and who now from the foreign soil, where she passes her bitter hours, always wishes your good.

"PARIS, October, 1869."

Half an hour afterwards, her perfidious counselors having been called, the Queen was pleased to break her word and her formal promises. On the morning of the 4th I learned this news. On the 10th I complained energetically of it to the Queen in a visit I made to her palace. The Queen tried to convince me of her good faith, repeating, as before, "that she was in combination with persons of actual situation, and waited their opportune advice." There was a notable contradiction in this with what I had been assured by Queen CRISTINA, viz., that "she had received, on her part, letters from Madrid, complaining that the abdication had not been made," and in which they said "that not being able to delay longer with the country, they were under the necessity of presenting the Duke of GENOA." I returned with this to the Queen, and she answered me "that she was very tranquil, being certain Italy would refuse." I notified her then that I was departing for Spain, and that she must never count on counsels of mine. The Queen, pretending not to understand me, charged me in her name to shake the hand of your Highness, and to you her sincere affection. She also made very particular mention and praise of Señor DON NICOLAS MARIA RIVERO, with request to give him *muchisimas memorias*. I asked her if she spoke with formality; and concerning your Highness I said that "your duties to the country were greater and weighed much heavier than those which were due to a lady." "It is true," she answered; "but SERRANO is a gentleman, (caballero,) and never can forget that he received from a Queen, and the confidence conceded to him by a lady. SERRANO never can forget that when I was the most important person in Spain, the King, who wished and preferred other influences, left me alone, and retired to Pardo." "Why do you bring up past times?" I asked. "It is because I never can divorce them from the times present, when the persons of yesterday are those who rule to-day," she replied, with extreme animation, and with tears in her eyes. I retired, manifesting to the Queen "that if MARFORI, his agents, friends and adulators, continued to be all in all in the palace, I would never return to her in my life." Feeling thus, I did not bid adieu to ISABELLA II. on my coming to Madrid. In the visit I made to your Highness on my arrival, both as Regent and as friend, you might have noted my reserve and laconism, combined with the most sincere cordiality. The President of Council of Ministers might have observed the same. Both your Highness and he were those who ought to have spoken to me of the justice of replacing me in my military position, so as not to show differences between me and any other Spaniard. It would not be worthy in me to renounce my uniform, which, not having disgraced in any way, I can wear with all honor, serving me when abroad to prove that a liberal nation does not punish those who desire her good. My uniform reminds me that I owe my entrance into the navy and my rank of officer of the Government to the most eminent citizen of Spain—the man whose unstained glories eclipse all the merits of the moderns—the Liberal whose consistency and honor contrast so much with the administrative and political immoralities the country deplores and history records—the modest man who, retired in an humble corner of his province, shines so greatly above the pride and the pomp of those ambitious men who were born of nobody, or in the sloughs of criminal intrigues—the illustrious veteran whose brow wears that best of crowns, the aurora popular, and of whom, in spite of his years, it may be said no envy can extinguish the light of his national glory, for honor never grows old. In demanding from your Highness and the Government the restitution of my rank, I record that I began to serve under the moral and patriotic regency of General ESPARTERO, Duke of Victoria, against whom I did not concert with the navy of 1843, the source of all the calamities which have afflicted the country up to the rebellion of September, and without having lamented the event Isabella II. would have received a proper education in good dispositions, and not have adopted the system of the cruel and immoral men of the reaction, nor of those who brought their knowledge to serve the passions, the vices, the necessities, and the caprices of the politicians, with the funds of the nation. I belong to the time of ESPARTERO, and in it I learnt to be a good citizen and a loyal officer. For not putting myself against him among the troops under O'DONNELL and the other Generals in 1856, I received a fresh banishment, and nevertheless many of those who then combated the people in the person of the Duke had to return revolutionaries. These contests have cost blood—much and precious blood uselessly shed. I have never participated in them, and so can present myself before the country without a single stain on my conscience or on my uniform. I appeal, therefore, with this purity to your Highness, and those who have to judge my case in the Council of Ministers. I have proved that no ambition nor intrigue brings me to Spain. I combated the fatal policy of ISABELLA II., for she had age and time enough to discern between the good and the bad, and to distinguish the useful and proper from the wicked. But I cannot injure in the least degree a poor boy—an innocent boy, in the person of her son. No, I would need the heart of a tiger to do him harm. If Prince ALFONSO comes to the throne, I will neither be his enemy nor his courtier. Retired from all politics, I will terminate my days in a foreign land. If, however, the Duke of MONTPENSIER should carry out his menace to be King or Regent to the grave point of a secret council, at the head of which may be persons I must be excused from naming, I will join those who combat him, and shed the last drop of my blood against such treason. But if ESPARTERO should be brought to Madrid upon the shoulders of this nation, which does not wear the livery of MONTPENSIER, or forget that it is sovereign, I will salute him; for he will be what is noble and honorable. When suborned villains are ready to proclaim MONTPENSIER, my liberal and Spanish heart will cry, "ESPARTERO!" The Government know that I am neither a disloyal prince nor a bad Spaniard. If the fact of my having come into the world receiving the name of Bourbon from my truly liberal parents be judged sufficient to cause suspect to be paid to the sentence of NARVAEZ against me, and to found the political inquisition in Spain upon the ashes of the religious inquisition, I have nothing more to say, but to deplore such a sad interpretation of the cultivated nineteenth century—an interpretation only worthy of the barbarous and intolerant past ages, when in such a Christianlike manner applied to their unfortunate victims the designation of cursed races. I shall then accept the new sambenito (penitential garment) and inquisitorial castigation, but I shall demand equal justice upon the head of the pretender, the Duke of MONTPENSIER, who is also a Bourbon, and endowed with as hypocrisy I do not possess, must be deprived of his position as Captain-General in our National Army, for, however much money he possesses, Spain receives none of it, it not being she who sells herself to him. Thus we shall all remain equally conformed to equity, and then I swear never more to trouble the Government of my country. The defenceless have their aid in Providence and in reason. I may be broken like a feeble straw—I am not ignorant of my weakness. But justice and reason are not so easily slain. These two things, justice and reason, should guide your Highness. They are the strength and honor of the Liberal Party. Without them, sooner or later, the most sovereign Powers of the earth become overthrown. Whatever be the solution of my request, you Highness may rest assured in the complete cordiality of your ever affectionate,

ENRIQUE DE BOURBON.

MADRID, 14th January, 1870.

Attempt to Assassinate Mr. D. B. Eaton.

Near midnight of Saturday Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, of No. 2 East Twenty-ninth-street, counsel for the Board of Health, was suddenly assaulted within twenty feet of his residence by some unknown persons, who struck him on the back of the head with some heavy weapon and rendered him senseless. The victim was subsequently found by citizens in an unconscious condition and taken home. No robbery was committed, and the assault had evidently been planned through revenge. Mr. EATON is in a precarious condition.

Probable Murder in Brooklyn.

At about 10:30 o'clock yesterday evening, a difficulty arose between D. S. VORHIES and WILLIAM CHAMBERS, a picture dealer, residing at No. 53 New-Chambers-street, New-York, in the liquor store of PETER FOGARTY, corner of Columbia and Carroll streets. During the *melee* the latter drew a pistol and shot VORHIES in the head. VORHIES was taken to the Police Station of the Fiftieth Precinct, where Dr. PLUNCKETT examined his wound, which he pronounced fatal, the ball having entered the brain. CHAMBERS was arrested by Roundsman [illegible] and brought up to the Station House. [illegible] is President, near Smith-street.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Dedication of the Church of the Holy Innocents—Sermon on the Ecumenical Council.

The new Catholic Church of the Holy Innocents, corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh-street, was dedicated yesterday morning. It is built on the site of the old Protestant Episcopal Chapel, which was purchased some four years since of Rev. Mr. ELMENDORF by the Pastor, Father LARKIN, and converted into a Catholic chapel. Until recently service was celebrated in this Church, but the growing numbers and importance of the parish rendered it necessary to provide increased accommodation, and with commendable zeal Rev. Mr. LARKIN engaged in the undertaking. Opposed to the project were many, and apparently almost insurmountable, difficulties, but by persistent endeavors he secured the assistance of several prominent members of the congregation, and succeeded so far as to be enabled to pull down the old church, and in June last lay the foundation for the new edifice. With the work fairly set in motion contributions flowed in from all directions, and yesterday the pastor saw his hopes consummated in the dedication of the new church. It is built in the old Gothic style of architecture, of Ohio and Belleville mixed stone. The church cost $100,000; looks due north and has one principal and two side entrances. Its length in the clear is 135 feet by 70 wide; its height from basement to ceiling, sixty feet, and from the floor to the top of the nave, forty-two feet. The altar is of white marble, and is surmounted by a beautiful fresco painting of the Crucifixion by the well-known artist, BROMLEY. It is lighted by seventy-six beautiful stained glass windows, presented by different members of the parish, with the name of the donor engraved over each. The general appearance of the church is extremely pretty, and it is capable of accommodating with ease 1,500 persons. The ceremonies commenced at 10:30 o'clock yesterday by the dedication of the church in the usual manner, the priests, to the number of twelve, preceded by a host of acolytes, proceeding through the church and blessing it with holy water. Solemn high mass was then celebrated, Rev. Mr. MOONEY, of St. Bridget's, officiating as high priest; Rev. Mr. KERWAN, Newark, deacon; Rev. Mr. BOYLE, Washington, subdeacon, and Rev. JAMES FITZSIMMONS, master of ceremonies. The band of the Seventh Regiment was in attendance, assisted by a choir of forty voices. Mr. C. BERGE presided at the piano; Mme. Salvotti, soprano; Mme. Coletto, alto; Mr. Colgan, tenor, and bass Mr. C. J. Gguerneke. The following programme was performed: Mass, Moreadante; Kyrie and Credo; Sanctus, Benedicte, Agnus Dei, Offertory, Ave Maria, Gounod; Overture, Mereadante, and the Coronation March from the "Prophet." At the conclusion of high mass, Rev. WILLIAM STARRS, Vicar-General, delivered an appropriate address from the text, "And when JACOB waked out of sleep he said, Indeed the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not," and terribly he said "How terrible is this place. This is no other but the House of God and the Gate of Heaven.'"—Genesis xxviii., 16, 17.

At the evening service, Rev. Mr. F. BOYLE, of Washington, delivered an address on the Ecumenical Council, taking for his text Matthew, xviii., 20—"For where there are two or three gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them." The reverend gentleman said that the General Councils of the Church gathered in the name of Christ were honored and protected by the Divine presence, and he gloried in the thought that at the present moment, far away in Rome, the Bishops of the Universal Church were met together under this high privilege, and Christianity might rest secure, and may in patience await its deliberations. The world was aroused to the knowledge of this great fact which it could not ignore, and it was the duty of the pastors of the Catholic flock to give a fair exposition of the truth that pertained to it. On every side they heard the Episcopate was divided on this subject, that the American and German Bishops, under the lead of some prominent individuals, were acting in opposition to the dogma of infallibility to be defined by the Council; daily they heard the Sovereign Pontiff was tottering for want of success and unanimity amongst the Bishops to follow his lead in this regard. Public opinion, guided by the Press, entertain the most extravagant ideas on the subject, and even many Catholics declare that they know no difference between the Sovereign Pontiff guarding the deposit of faith and the impeccability of the Pope by which he is liable to sin, unless by preventing grace of God should sustain him against the temptations that may arise. He maintained that the Church was intent upon the great mission which God gave her, and which she was fulfilling; the promotion of the glory of God and the salvation of the souls of all men. The Church was now assembled representative of Christ upon earth, and on the many occasions which she met together in General Council to denounce heresy, to suppress insubordination and to explain her doctrines in accordance with the advancement and enlightenment of the age, the Sovereign Pontiff was declared to possess the primacy of the universe, the head of the Church and the infallibility of Christ on matters of faith. It was in virtue of that supreme authority PIUS IX. called together the Bishops of the Catholic Church, and no man would prophesy the result of the Council. Suppose it pleased God that with the assistance of the Holy Spirit they should pronounce on his infallibility. What then? Only this, that the Church would be formalized, would make its phraseology so strong and so accurate that no man could gainsay it. The Church would define with infallibility and authority, and that binding power upon the world of the faithful to believe explicitly that which it has believed from the beginning. Infallibility did not signify invention. It signified a defined assistance and protection to guard the original deposit of revelation contained in the written Scriptures. Infallibility did not mean inspiration, it did not mean miracle. It was simply to define assistance given to the Sovereign Pontiff to maintain and defend the original deposit of the revelation given to the world through Christ and commissioned to his Apostles, to be disseminated to all men through the end of time. Suppose the General Council declared that the Sovereign Pontiff, when speaking *ex cathedra* of matters of faith and morals—when speaking of the entire Church, was infallible, what difference would there be between that declaration and the practical working of the Church from the beginning? Only this difference, that what has been defined faith will become of Catholic or ecclesiastical faith. He appealed to the just regard of the Church to sustain him in the assertion that the Pope has acted as a teacher, a father of the faithful, and has demeaned himself as one who, in the person of Peter, received the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. Whatever might be the declaration of the Council, it could not affect the Church. She was infallible in the general worship and in matters of faith, but on all other questions she did not presume to interfere. All she did was to proclaim the doctrine of Christ and the necessary doctrine of morality. In conclusion the reverend gentleman remarked that under the blessing of God the Church could not err, and it would come forth from this Council with marks of new strength and with the impression of His guidance in all her doctrines.

Free Lectures at the Catharine-Street Mariners' Church.

A course of free lectures will be delivered at the New-York Port Society's Mariners' Church, in Catharine-street, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on successive Tuesday evenings as follows

The first, next Tuesday evening, the 15th, by Rev. JOHN HENRY BRODT. Subject: "Mexico and its People," with pictorial illustrations.

The second, Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, by Hon. HOOPER C. VANVORST. Subject: "Benjamin Franklin."

The third, Tuesday, March 8, by Rev. GEORGE A. MINGINS. Subject: "Trip to California."

The fourth, Tuesday evening, March 15, by DE B. HOWARD. Subject: "What Men are made of."

The fifth, Tuesday evening, March 22, by Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER. Subject to be announced hereafter.

Such a course of lectures will doubtless do much good in that section of the City.

Semi-Annual Exhibition of Columbia College.

The semi-annual exhibition of Columbia College came off on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music. The proceedings opened with the President's address in review of the great political and social events of the year 1869, in which he felicitously adverted to the flourishing condition of the College under its present efficient management. Mr. SPENCER S. ROCHE then read an essay on "The Spoils of Time," which was remarkable for the beauty of its composition. The other gentlemen who participated in the performance, Messrs. FANNING, MATHEWS, CROPPER, WILKINSON, &c., acquitted themselves creditably, and their efforts were well received. An excellent orchestra was in attendance and discoursed a choice selection of operatic music.

African Colonization.

A large and encouraging meeting in behalf of African colonization was held under the auspices of the American Colonization Society in the Collegiate Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, last evening. The venerable Professor SAMUEL F. B. MORSE presided on the occasion.

Rev. Dr. BENJAMIN I. HAIGHT urged the importance of civilizing and christianizing the inhabitants of Africa. He said the

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Review of the Past Week.

Last week was by far the most active of the season thus far in the public sales of real estate. The property was of almost every description, and in most cases brought very fair prices. Private sales continue to be negotiated with caution and some difficulty, but there is no indication of any significant fall in prices. The aggregate of auction sales of City property for the week was $384,800. The transfers recorded during the week were 110 in number and represent $1,480,774 in consideration money.

WATERLOW & Co., of No. 885 Eighth-avenue report the sale of the following property:

No. 30 West Fifty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, four story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 21.6x50x100.5, on Columbia College leasehold ground, for $25,000; one lot south side Fifty-fourth-street, 250 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 25x100.5, for $5,250; No. 46 President-street, Brooklyn, three-story English basement brick, 16.8x50x100, for $5,000.

The announcements for the present week do not indicate quite so much life as was exhibited at the Exchange Rooms last week, but several important sales will take place. None of these, however, are advertised for to-day.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome and Columbia sts., s. e. corner, 20x55	$8,000
Goerck-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 21x100	10,000
Willett-st., lot No. 110, John Clason's map, 25x100	1,550
39th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 98.9x75x97.5x35.4 x21.10x39.7; 133d-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	5,000
39th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	2,250
52d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.6x100.5	15,000
52d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.6x100.5, ½ share	7,500
57th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x200, 4 lots	54,500
75th-st., s. s., 178 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18.9x102.3	650
109th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	1,600
118th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.11	19,000
79th-st., s. s., 168.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x102.2 h. and l	25,000
79th-st., s. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x102.2 h. and l	25,000
79th-st., w. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2	30,000
83d-st., n. e. s., between 3d and 4th avs., lot 320 ft., Harlem Commons, 25.6x102	1,000
10th-av., n. e. s., and 25th-st., n. s., 25x100	4,000

Leases Recorded.

Brandreth House, part of ground floor, now jewelry store, 4 5-12 years, per year	$5,000
Brandreth House, basement, hotel office, bar and reading room and stores above, first floor, 3 years, per year	26,000
Cherry-st., No. 30, 6 years, per year	1,200
Nassau-st., No. 81, basement, 5 years, per year	1,600
Nassau-st., No. 83, basement, 5 years, per year	1,200
3d-av., No. 1,510, 3 years, per year	2,800
3d-av. and 24th st., s. w. corner, store, 5½ years, per year	1,800
8th-av., No. 827, 3 years, per year	2,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Church st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Smith-st., 100x100	$3,000
Downing-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Gates-av., 25x100	2,350
Jacob-st., n. w. s., 180 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 100x100	251
Skillman-st., e. s., 140 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 25x100	1,225
Smith-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Huntington-st., 50x100	2,720
State-st., s. s., 254.2 ft. w. of Powers-st., 20x100	8,000
Union-st., n. s., 108 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 22x100	12,000
Van Brunt-st., s. e. s., 38.6 ft. s. w. of William-st., 16.8x69	5,000
Van Cott-av., s. s., 90.11 ft. w. of Graham-av., 22.2 x99.2	800
Warren-st., s. s., 203.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 68.8x100; Warren-st., s. s., 287.2 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x100	24,166
Warren-st., s. s., 270.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x100	8,834
Warren-st., s. s., 287.2 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x100	1,400
3d-st., n. e. s., 101 ft., s. e. of 5th-av., 20x90	17,000
44th-st., w. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 225x100	22,000
Classon-av., w. s., 147.11 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 200x100	1,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 25x100	6,375
Tompkins-av., e. s., 20 ft. w. of Greene-av., 37x100	3,200

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Black Stump road, s. s., adjoining Lawrence's, 70 acres, Hendrickson's	$10,000

Hempstead.

Trimming-square to Court House road, w. s., adjoining Plains, 16 acres	$5,000
Hyde Park to Hempstead road and Trimming-square to Court House road, n. e. cor., 40 acres	11,275
Great Plains, w. s., adjoining D. E. Mott's, 40½ acres, Jaynes	12,138

Long Island City.

The Crescent, n. w. s., 67.6 ft. w. of Henry-st., 22.6x100	$500

Great Neck.

Lots Nos. 378 to 382 inclusive, Wood's farm, east, 25x100	$695

Rockville Centre.

Washington-av., n. s., adjoining Dean's, 40x150	$150

RICHMOND COUNTY, S. I.

Middletown.

Boyd-st., corner of Wright-st., 50x130	nom.
Canal-st., near Brook-st., indefinite	nom.
Gore, corner Varian-st., 25x110, S. M. Beetz's	$1,900

Northfield.

Long Neck, C. Revnel's, 6 3-10 acres, and four acres salt meadow adjoining	$1,300
Morning Star Road, adjoining Jacob Travis', 68 x150, Jedediah Winant's	1,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Smith-st., w. s., adjoining John Montross', 47x76	$1,100

East Chester.

Penfield road, e. s., adjoining Wm. Scott's, 50x150	$250

Morrisania.

Findlay-st., s.w. s., 125 ft. s. e. of Courtlandt-av., 25x100	$600

Rye.

Barry-av., w. s., adjoining Dennis Cushing's, 89x184; Barry-st., w. s., adjoining Wm. Schenck's, 133 x187; Barry-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of W. Cotter's, 50x181	$1,665

Yonkers.

Ravine-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Lamartine-av, 25 x100	$1,400

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bergen-st., w. s., 300 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 25x100	$450
Bloomfield-st., n.e.s., 99 ft. s.e. of Garside-st., 25 x69	2,500
Camden-st., e.s., 100 ft. s. of Court-st., 120.4x180.2	3,500
South 9th-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Court-st., 25x100	250

Orange.

Sherman-st., w. s., 342 ft. s. of Dodd-st., 50x150	$650
Sherman-st., w. s., 392 ft. s. of Dodd-st., 50x150	675

Jersey City.

Prospect and South 7th sts., corner of, 230x260	$16,000
Varick and Gilchrist sts., corner of, 25x100, July, 1867	500
South 7th-st., s. s., lot No. 7, block No. 2, Wakman's map, 20x80, August, 1867	700
South 7th-st., s. s., ½ lot, block No. 2, Wakman's map, 10x80, Feb. 9, 1870	400

Hudson City.

Montgomery-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Colden-st., 25x100	$1,400
Palisade-av., e. s., lots Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, Van Vorst's Heights, 100x100	10,500

Bergen.

Lot No. 41, block No. 3, Bergen Point Plank road, e. s., 1868	$300
Lot No. 41, block No. 3, Bergen Point Plank road, e. s., 1870	700

Bayonne.

Cottage-st., n. e. s., 260 ft. n. e. of Orient-st., 25x100	$500

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 41 and 42, block A, map of Seacaucus, 50x100	$500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 100 4TH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST. (Established 1853.)

All that is required for proper management of real estate attended to, and returns promptly made.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, French roof, high stoop, basement, and first story trimmed with hard wood and frescoed, plumbed throughout with lead-incased block-tin pipe; will be sold furnished, or leased for a term of years with furniture; house, 20x60; lot, 20x98.9; possession at any time. Inquire on the premises, No. 305 West 33d-st. A. H. HORTON.

FOR SALE—AT A REDUCED PRICE, THE A No. 1 Dorchester stone front house, No. 561 Madison-av., adjoining the corner of 54th-st.; house 25x60; lot 100 feet, and trimmed entirely in hard wood. Also, No. 53 East 54th-st., 122 feet east of Madison-av., four-story brown stone, 22x55; lot 100.5 feet; new, with immediate possession. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. BARRS, No. 565 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 49TH-ST., THREE four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 63, 65 and 67, built in the best manner, with all improvements, extra plumbing, hard wood trimmings. Columbia College lease. Price low; terms easy. Apply to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 68 West 4th-st., full size, with two-story extended dining room; lot 25x120; with an ell 25x25, and within 25 feet of the new opening of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 27TH-ST., ONE OF most elegant four-story houses in that part of the City; beautifully fitted up in most recherche style with every luxurious and modern convenience, including elegant fixtures and mirrors. For terms, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND lot, southeast corner of Broome and Elm sts.; lot 26 9-12x117 feet, nearly equal to one lot and a quarter. It is on the crown of the street and some thirty feet above water mark, and presents a good show from Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT house on St. Mark's-place, 25x80x½ the block; house in perfect order; surroundings unexceptionable; will be sold at a very reasonable price. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, full sized and extra deep lot, on Irving-place, near Gramercy Park; very pleasantly located; price asked $45,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS high-stoop brown-stone houses. Apply to owner on premises Nos. 427 and 431 West 47th-st. Price $18,000; terms easy.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—Near Broadway, No. 12 Clinton-place, 8th-st., paying fourteen per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE LEASE TO be sold at a great sacrifice; reason given by calling at premises No. 309 Grand-st., City.

SEVERAL STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses on Madison-av. for sale at a great bargain. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE CHOICEST lots in the City, on 5th-av., Madison-av., 55th, 58th, 62d and 68th sts.; these lots are in a rapidly improving neighborhood, either fronting or close to Central Park, and will be sold on easy terms; also, desirably located lots on which long leases will be given to parties who will improve them. Apply at the office of WM. & S. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, and No. [illegible] 5th-av., near 26th-st.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house for sale at a low price; built by days' work for present owner, and finished in the very best manner; hard wood finish, plate glass, patent dumb waiter, running from kitchen to fourth story, furnace in cellar, and all other improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 130 East 37th-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house on 15th-st., near 5th-av., 22x70xhalf the block, all in perfect order; price asked $27,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

N. B.—This, with the next number, which may be had, would make a large business property.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 29th-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, containing twelve rooms, all in perfect order; size 20.6x55x100; neighborhood unexceptionable; possession at an early day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOTS ON NORTH SIDE OF 52D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., for sale, singly or together; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 153 West 24th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF ground on Van Cott-av., Brooklyn, E. D., formerly occupied by the "Nassau Cordage Co.," consisting of 18 full lots and small house. Will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A BEAUTIfully finished and well seasoned brown-stone house, four stories; no finer location for those wishing healthful air, and no safer or more promising City property investment in the market, as it fronts on the Merchants' Drive. Terms, one half cash. Apply at No. 206 West 58th-st., of the owner, A. M. C.

N. B.—Come husbands and wives together, and I am persuaded that you will not leave the premises without making a bargain, equitable and satisfactory to all parties concerned.

ORANGE, N. J.—MAIN-ST., SEVEN MINutes' walk from depot; residence containing modern conveniences, gas, furnace, sixteen handsome rooms, bathroom, stable, carriage, cow house thoroughly built; one and one-fourth acres of land; shade, fruit trees, fine garden; for sale low; will exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., Orange Real Estate Agents.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.

FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILlage of Yonkers, a very desirable place, comprising a first-class house, a large garden with extensive lawns in front and rear of house; also about four acres of woodland, in all about fifteen acres; a fine site for a hotel or any other public building. For particulars apply at No. 98 Broad-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Mrs. Aug. Depeyster, on Bard-av., near Brighton, S. I., ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing; the house contains all modern conveniences, barn and other outbuildings, with two to three acres of land, as purchaser may wish. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEA SHORE RESIDENCE AT a bargain; house has 12 rooms, with 3½ acres land, fronting on Prince's Bay, Staten Island; two barns, henhouse, two boats, wagon and harness, garden implements; fishing, yachting and bathing at the door; price $6,500; terms accommodating. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot, a cottage and outbuildings, together with six acres of land. Inquire of JASPER E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st., New-York.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE, NEAR LONG Branch, N. J.—About 15 acres, 7 acres in small fruits; peach, pear and apple orchards, and half acre in grapes; good buildings, good water and good fences. Apply to WILLIAM COLLINS, Eatontown, N. J.

SALE OR RENT, AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., first-class house, 3½ acres, improved; beautifully situated on slope of Orange Mountain; ten minutes from depot. Lemuel Freeman, care M. & H. Organ Co., 596 Broadway, N. Y., or 106 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN FLUSHING—A CHOICE French roof house, newly built, in the pleasantest part of Flushing.

JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 256 Broadway.

VIRGINIA LANDS ON CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Railroad for sale by NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 38 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE ENTIRE UPper part of building, on 8th-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts., containing large and small halls, suitable for public entertainments, schoolrooms, &c., on the second floor; and suitable for storage or light manufacturing purposes on the third and fourth floors; these splendid premises will be rented low to a responsible party. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 82x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKlyn to rent from 1st May next.—Five substantial brick stores, each 26¾ by 75 feet, corner Pearl and John sts., and the wharf from Pearl to Jay-st., together or separately, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE TWO STORES NOW BEING fitted up in building No. 164 8th-av., near 22d-st.; will be ready for occupancy in a few days and will be rented at reasonable prices to good tenants.

Apply to E. V. or E. E. HAUGHWOUT, No. 490 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FOUR-STORY and cellar brick building, 25x60, with or without steam power; also, ten or twelve vacant lots at the foot of 3d-st., East River. Apply to D. A. YOUNGS, foot of 3d-st., East River.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in Brown Brothers & Co.'s building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st. Other offices in the same building to let. Apply to STICKNEY & WHIPPLE, No. 59 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—PART OR WHOLE OF THE FIVE-story store with cellar, 25x100 feet, No. 67 Cliff-st., at a moderate rent; possession May 1. Inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st. W. H. HOOPLE.

TO LET—THE LARGE LOFTS OF STORE, corner of Cliff and Fulton-sts., 60x66. Apply to JOHN F. DICKENSON & CO., corner Cliff and Fulton sts.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building, Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., with or without steam power. Apply on premises to TATHAM & BROTHERS.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS STORES ON Fulton-st., Brooklyn, from May 1. Inquire of JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—MANURSING Island, Long Island Sound, near Rye Station, the former residence of General Dix; 27 acres; large house, stable and other outbuildings; fruit, boating; perfectly healthy. To let or lease partly furnished.

ALSO,

At Belmont, ten minutes' walk from Fordham Station, the Rodman Place, 13 acres; large house, stable, &c., to let or lease. Apply to

HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, JERsey City, houses Nos. 3, 5 and 9 Belmont-place, Belmont-avenue, three stories, with high basement, and finished in modern style. Distance twenty minutes from ferry by horse cars. Rent only $600 per annum. Apply at No. 1 Belmont-place, or No. 308 West-st., New-York, up stairs.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS and renewals. A superior and extra wide corner on 5th-av., below 23d-st. Also the large stone mansion and lot through to alley, No. 164 5th-av., as it is or to be altered, and with ground-rent lease of 5, 10, 15, or 20 years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, from May 1, the four-story stone-front house, No. 110 Montague-st., opposite the Church of the Holy Trinity; the brick house, with Dutch roof and dormer windows, No. 90 Willow-st. Apply to ROBERT SPEIR, No. 112 Montague-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st.

C. K. HAMILTON, No. 261½ Broadway.

HARLEM—TO LET—TWO THREE-story basement brick houses; possession at once; have gas fixtures and all improvements; on 125th-st., 6th and 7th avs., one of the finest locations; rent, $1,000. S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 121st-st.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE on Madison-av., near 30th-st.; 25 feet front; high stoop; it is in superb order and eligibly located; will make a very desirable residence for a private family. Address Box No. 4,615 New-York Post Office.

ALL RESPONSIBLE PARTIES IN search of houses, furnished or unfurnished, can be accommodated by calling on ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A house, English basement preferred, for a physician's purposes, between 20th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, W. E. V., Station G, New-York Post Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE—COMplete, with immediate possession. Apply at No. 25 Broadway, Room No. 17.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON FRONT AND SOUTH STS., by order of executor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Esq., Executor of Abraham Valentine, deceased, for account of whom it may concern:

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the southerly side of Front-st., between Fletcher-st. and Burling-slip, and known as No. 165.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the northerly side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 2[illegible].

Terms at sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-st.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—GREAT SALE of the most desirable PROSPECT PARK LOTS ever offered at auction. 9TH-AV. FRONTS near the Plaza; 8TH, 7TH, 6TH, 5TH and 4TH AVS., BUTLER, UNION and SACKETT LOTS. Book maps on and after Tuesday, Feb. 15, at office of auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Valuable HOBOKEN CITY (N. J.) HOUSES AND LOTS. Maps now ready.

TUESDAY, March 1,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Miscellaneous sale of improved and unimproved BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON VESEY-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

VESEY-ST.—The lot of land situate on the north side of Vesey-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., and known as No. 44, being 25 feet in width, front and rear, and 101 feet 6 inches in depth. The premises have a new and very substantial party wall 16 inches thick and five stories high, the full depth of the lot on the west side; the wall on the east side is also a party wall 16 inches thick, running back 53 feet and five stories high, both having a solid foundation of 22 feet in the ground. There is also a large quantity of old brick on the premises which will be included in the sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HOMER WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, No. 525 WASHINGTON-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, sale by order of James L. Flint, Assignee of Messrs. Patterson & Co.:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The valuable three-story and cellar brick store, No. 525 Washington-st., east side, between Spring and Charlton sts.; building 25x70 feet; party-wall north side; in good order; immediate possession given; lot 25x73 feet; sale peremptory to the highest bidder; $12,000 now on bond and mortgage, which may remain.

Also following personal property, to wit:

Claims and open accounts.

M. L. Earle	$1,465 58
Chas. Monholland	16 10

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE STORE, NO. 23 CORTLANDT-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Jonas Conkling, deceased:

CORTLANDT-ST.—The five-story brown-stone front store and lot, situate on the south side of Cortlandt-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., and known as No. 23. The cellar, first and second stories are 115 feet in depth, the three upper lofts are 76 feet in depth. Book vault on rear up to the first story. Lot 24 feet front, 22 feet rear by 125 feet in depth, be the said several dimensions more or less.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BROADWAY AND 35TH-ST. PROPERTY.

LOT No. 1—Situate on the northwest corner of Broadway and 35th-st., containing a two-story and basement brick building; lot about 65 feet 7 inches on Broadway by 75 feet deep.

LOT No. 2—Containing a five-story and basement brick building, 25 by about 34 feet deep, in rear of the above in 35th-st.

LOT No. 3—Contains a three-story and basement frame building, 20 feet front by depth of lot adjoining the above on 35th-st.

Maps and terms at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH-AV. AND 68TH-ST.

11TH-AV.—1 lot s. e. corner of 11th-av. and 68th-st.

11TH-AV.—7 lots n. e. corner of 11th-av. and 68th-st.

11TH-AV.—2 lots w. s., 25 feet s. of 69th-st.

11TH-AV.—2 lots w. s., 50 feet n. of 69th-st. On these two lots is a good frame dwelling house; lots on grade; most of the lots have fine trees and pasturage, and are in good fence. Title old and perfect. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 230 WOOSTER-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John G. Reynolds, Esq., Executor:

WOOSTER-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story and attic brick house, situate on the east side of Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., and known as No. 230. Lot 25x90 feet.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 50TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 50TH-ST.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, north side, 19.3 feet east of 1st-av.; contains the modern improvements and is in fine order.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 17 Wall-st., New-York,

AND

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

TEN PER CENT. SECURITIES.

Selected Ten per Cent. Securities on hand and for sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MANNING & DE FOREST

Have removed to NO. 6 BROAD-ST. Will continue to make SOUTHERN SECURITIES a SPECIALTY.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$1,000,000

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,600,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,900,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price.

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 50 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 455 miles. It is graded to the 487th mile post west from Kansas City.

This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,500,419 27
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,521 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,909 65
Total	$2,225,850 11
Total expenses	1,386,180 02
Net earnings	$839,670 09

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 382,745 acres of lands for $1,129,042 57, at an average price of $2 95 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $246,950 22.

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$839,670 09
Profit from lands (net)	246,950 22
Total	$1,086,620 31

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,

No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL

RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.

10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale on favorable terms

THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of the SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.

The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 38 for five shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Bank, issued to, and owned by, the undersigned, dated July 1, 1869, was on or about the 1st of January, 1870, stolen from my safe at No. 93 East Broadway, New-York City. Said certificate was unindorsed at the time it was taken, and application has been made to the Board of Directors for a new certificate. ROBERT C. BROWN.

FINANCIAL.

Large Sales of the 7 PER CENT. 40 YEAR

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD

have enabled the Company to provide liberally for the wants of the coming season. Among their recent purchases are 9,000 tons of the best iron rail, 80,000 white oak cross ties, delivered, and

20 FIRST-CLASS LOCOMOTIVES,

besides 120 freight and a considerable number of passenger cars. The road already built from Chicago to Momence is the very best, having 2,860 extra sized ties to the mile, a 56 pound rail connected throughout with fish joints, and all laid in the firmest manner. The part yet to be built will be in every respect as good. Everything is being made ready to accommodate the large business that is sure to press upon this road as soon as it shall open to traffic and travel. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

of the Company, bearing 7 per cent. Gold Interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first day of April and October, in sums of 1,000 each, are still offered at

95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Many persons consider them the best security on the market and prefer them to the bonds of any other railroad. They are issued at the rate of only $13,000 per mile of completed road, are secured by

FIRST MORTGAGE

upon the road, the franchises, all present and future acquired property of the Company, and net income of the road. The

SINKING FUND,

created and set aside from the annual earnings, amply provides for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered at the option of any holder, and are subject to successive registration and deliveries.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,

of New-York, being the Official Register and Transfer Agent of the Company. No bonds can be made more perfectly secure, or more absolutely safe.

Exchanged for Governments, they pay a handsome present profit, besides a large difference in interest.

Pamphlets, with maps and detail, and the bonds, may be obtained directly of us, or of our advertised agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,

NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.

Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '67	113⅝	113⅞
Coupon, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '68	113⅝	113⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	114	114¼	10-40 Regis	109	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅝	115	10-40 Coupon	112⅝	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	114⅛	114⅜	Gold	120	120⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	114⅛	114⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac	111⅝	112
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113⅝	113⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT.

CENTRAL PARK BONDS,

due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1888, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH. Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	JAMES H. BANKER, Bank of New-York.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.

D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO.,

(MRS. V. C. WOODHULL. MRS. T. C. CLAFLIN.)

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 44 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and sell Gold, Government Bonds and Securities; Railway, Mining and Oil Stocks and Bonds; Bonds of any State, county or city, and will make liberal advances on same; will make collections on and issue certificates of deposit available in all parts of the Union. Will promptly attend to all mail or telegraphic communications.

Interest allowed on daily balances of depositors.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open between 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 23d inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of		$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,-000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000	
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000	
Total		$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

THE BEST SECURITY IN MARKET!

I offer the very best investment for money that can be found. No GOVERNMENT, RAILROAD or other BONDS have paid an income equal to ONE-HALF the annual increase of land values on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, during the last ten years. The next decade will show a corresponding profit.

I have 1,000 acres on this road for sale in parcels, ranging from one acre to a hundred. Also, 170 ACRES directly ON THE HUDSON RIVER, below Peekskill, with unsurpassed views.

J. WYMAN JONES, No. 160 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $3 per share in money and $7 per share in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 29th January, at 2 P. M., to 16th February, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

JAN. 19, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 172 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

CASH CAPITAL, - - -	$400,000 00
CASH ASSETS, Feb. 1, 1870,	805,697 92
UNPAID LOSSES, - - -	4,300 00

A DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. IS THIS DAY DECLARED, PAYABLE ON DEMAND IN CASH TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Also, An Interest Dividend of (6) SIX per cent. on outstanding Scrip payable First of April, in Cash.

Also, A Scrip Dividend of (50) FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1870. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the First of April next.

The remaining (50) FIFTY per cent. of the Scrip of 1863 will be redeemed on the First of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.

HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPAny have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 15th March, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Feb. 28, and opened on the morning of 16th March.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on MONDAY, Feb. 14 prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Eight per Cent. first mortgage gold bonds of this Company, due Feb. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold on and after that date, upon presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, free of tax. The interest on the registered bonds of the above-mentioned issue, due Feb. 15, 1870, and payable in New-York, will also be paid by said Trust Company on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.

No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the full shares of the capital stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company, (excluding fractional shares,) payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 15th inst., to stockholders of record, this day. The transfer books will be opened on the 15th inst. GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.

Assets, $5,934,230 59.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES,	JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK,	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.	T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

SMILLIE & CO.

Will open on

MONDAY, FEB. 14,

WHITE PIQUES,

SATIN STRIPE,

CHECKS,

FIGURED

FROM 25c. UPWARDS.

Also,

A full line

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,

Just received,

FROM $1 50 UPWARDS.

SMILLIE & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY.

AT KINZEY'S. THE PLACE TO BUY GOODS CHEAP.

BEST SEWING SILKS, 1c. SPOOL.
BEST SEWING SILKS, 1c. SKEIN.
BLACK ITALIAN SILKS, 2c. SKEIN.
BEST MACHINE SILKS, 50-YARD SPOOLS, 5c.
BEST MACHINE SILKS, 100-YARD SPOOLS, 10c.
SPOOL COTTON, FULL LENGTHS, 1c. SPOOL.
BEST 200-YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 3c. SPOOL.
BEST 200-YARD CROCHET COTTONS, 5c. SPOOL.
SKIRT BRAIDS, ALL COLORS, 3c. PIECE.
36-YARD PIECES WIDE ALPACA BRAIDS, 58c.
36-YARD PIECES FINE ALPACA BRAIDS, 40c.

AT KINZEY'S. GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS.

BEST DIAMOND-POINTED PINS, 4c. paper.
BEST NEEDLES, PATENT WRAPPERS, 5c. paper.
BEST SWAN-BILL HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. CARD.
FINE HAIR NETS, 2c., 6c., 9c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
FINE PEARL SHIRT BUTTONS, 5c. dozen.
PORCELAIN BUTTONS, 5c. entire gross.
ENGLISH TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES, 6c., 10c.
ENGLISH STEEL SCISSORS, 10c. pair.
FINE IVORY AND STEEL CROCHET NEEDLES, 3c.
ROLLS OF FINE WHITE TWILLED TAPES, 3c., 4c.
AMBER AND PEARL NECKLACES, 10c. to 50c.
FINE JET SETS, 25c. to 95c. set.
FANCY FRENCH JEWELRY, 25c. to 75c. set.
FANCY AND PEARL SLEEVE BUTTONS, 10c.
GERMAN SHELL BRACELETS, 6c. pair.

AT KINZEY'S. THE GREATEST RUSH OF THE SEASON.

LADIES' KIDS, TWO-BUTTON, STITCHED, 50c. pair.
LADIES' ITALIAN KIDS, STITCHED BACKS, 40c.
ALEXANDRA KIDS, ALL COLORS, 95c. pair.
CLOSING MISSES' KID GLOVES, 40c. pair.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, ALL COLORS, 50c. pair.
FOUR-THREAD FLEECED HOSE, 18c. pair.
FANCY CASHMERE HOSE, 10c., 15c., 20c. pair.
GENTS' SILK TIES AND BOWS, 10c. to 25c.

AT KINZEY'S. THE CHEAPEST GOODS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

SILK VELVETS, 10c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 piece.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, 25c. to $1 25 piece.
SILK FRINGES, 25c. to 75c. piece.
MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 15c. and 25c. piece.
VELVETEENS, PLUSHES, SATINS, CHEAP.
WIDE BLACK SILK VELVETS, GILT EDGE, 75c. piece.

AT KINZEY'S. PRICES WAY DOWN.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
HAMBURG INSERTIONS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
WORKED BANDS, 15c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c.
NEEDLEWORK AND LACE COLLARS, 10c. to $1 50.
RUFFLINGS OF ALL KINDS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. PIECE.
ALL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 14c., 16c.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 11c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 60c.
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 23c., 28c., 31c.

AT KINZEY'S. BARGAINS FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK.

RICH SATIN RIBBONS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
RICH BONNET RIBBONS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
RICH SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c.
ROMAN SILK TIES, 25c., 40c., 50c.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS CLOSING OUT.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 10c. ounce.
REAL PAISLEY BROCHE SHAWLS, $8.

WM. KINZEY, NO. 645 BROADWAY, SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

Invite the attention of

WHOLESALE BUYERS

To their new stock of

SPRING FABRICS,

Just opened, including French and English Prints, Percales, Jaconets, Lawns, Percale and Jaconet Robes, Toile Carre, Japanese Poplins, Taffeta, Melange, Grenadines, &c., &c., among which are many novelties not to be found elsewhere.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

EVERYTHING REDUCED.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, MADEIRA OR GUIPURE BANDS, 1,000 yards REAL ITALIAN VALENCIENNES EDGINGS, 12½ cents per yard. REAL POINT and POINT APPLIQUE LACES, COLLARS, SETS, COIFFURES, BARBES and VAILS. BLACK THREAD and GUIPURE LACES.

N. B.—KID GLOVES, splendid quality in black, white, evening shades, and all the fashionable colors, $1 per pair; 200 doz. Genuine Angele, 2 buttons, (evening shades,) $1 50, worth $2 25.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

MACY. THREAD AND LLAMA LACE MACY.
MACY. SHAWLS, AT ONE-HALF THE MACY.
MACY. COST OF IMPORTATION. MACY.

MACY. WOVEN EDGE COLORED VEL- MACY.
MACY. VET RIBBONS, AT ONE-HALF MACY.
MACY. THE COST OF IMPORTATION. MACY.
MACY. 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV. MACY.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' French Kid, light and dark, reduced to 90 cents; children's 25, 50, 75; lots of Winter gloves at 25 and 50 cents. For 30 days only. At EL-GER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

FRIEND PITTS,

NO. 863 BROADWAY,

For the next thirty days will offer his entire stock at actual cost prices. Trimmings, Small Wares, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Combs, Brushes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, supposed somewhere between Stone, Broad, Nassau and Spruce sts., a silver CORPS BADGE, with ribbon attached, and owner's name, company and regiment engraved thereon. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the counter, *Times* Office.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, THE 11TH at the Academy of Music, a small GOLD BRACELET. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the *Daily Times* Office.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1870, by The New-York Times Company, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

SHIPPING.

OCEAN MAIL.
THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING FROM PIER No. 44 NORTH RIVER.
TUESDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, March 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, March 5, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, March 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, March 12, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, March 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, March 19, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, March 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, March 26, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, March 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, April 2, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, April 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, April 9, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, April 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, April 16, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, April 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, April 23, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, April 30, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, May 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, May 7, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, May 14, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, May 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, May 21, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, May 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, May 28, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, May 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, June 4, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, June 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, June 11, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, June 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, June 18, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, June 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, June 25, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, June 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, July 2, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, July 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, July 9, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, July 16, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, July 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, July 23, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, July 30, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, August 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, August 6, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, August 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
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CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
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CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
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CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
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SATURDAY, October 1, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, October 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
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TUESDAY, October 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, October 15, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, October 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
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TUESDAY, August 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, August 12, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, August 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, August 19, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, August 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, August 26, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, September 2, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams.
TUESDAY, September 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Thompson.
SATURDAY, September 9, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.
**CITY OF LONDON,

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.762 inches; maximum at 11 A. M., Feb. 9, 30.209 inches; minimum at 6 P. M., Feb. 8, 29.086 inches; range, 1.123 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 32.9°; maximum at 4 P. M., Feb. 12, 45.8°; minimum at 6 A. M., Feb. 11, 22.5°; range, 23°. Feb. 8, snow from 3 A. M. to 9 P. M.; amount of water, .93 inch; Feb. 12, rain from 4 A. M. to 7:15 A. M.; amount of water, .03 inch; total amount of water for week, .96 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,793 miles.

The transactions of the City Post Office with Europe and the West Indies for the last year were as follows: Letters received from Europe, 4,858,365, and from the West Indies, &c., 360,339. The amount of postage collected on the former was $720,359 82, and on the latter, $71,795 64. Letters forwarded to Europe, 5,125,301, and to the West Indies, 289,971. The postage collected on the letters to Europe amounted to $691,683 26, and on the letters to the West Indies to $28,670 70. The grand total shows that the number of letters received and forwarded during that time was 10,631,032, and the postage collected amounted to $1,447,482 50.

Rev. Dr. THEODORE L. CUYLER, Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Rev. J. F. EDER and others will address the temperance meeting at the Baptist Church, corner of Madison-avenue and East Thirty-first-street, this evening.

The delegates of the German Cooperative Life Insurance Association, "Hildise Union," held a meeting at No. 32 Stanton-street yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. H. BIELING presiding. A permanent constitution was reported, which will be laid before the several sections of the Association for approval. A Committee was also appointed to draft by laws. The Association numbers in fifty-eight Sections in this and neighboring States, about 2,700 members.

In the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday morning, the pastor, Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, exhibited a beautiful wrought bed quilt, which he said was made by an elderly lady, a member of the Methodist Church. She first joined in 1801, at the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, sixty-nine years ago, and made this quilt in her eighty-eighth year, and has now given it to the Missionary Society, to be disposed of, and the proceeds to be credited to the fund. She has read the Bible 118 times throughout, and it seemed she says, quite new to her every time she read it. The letter read by Mr. CORBIT from the old lady was written by Mr. JAMES RODGERS, her pastor, and stated that she made the quilt in her grateful love to God for her tender mercies and loving kindness towards her.

Mr. HENRY BERGH will lecture on "Cruelty to Animals," this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near Seventh-avenue. Admission free.

The unreasoned cold of Saturday night and yesterday has served to close up the open ponds in New-York and Brooklyn. The Fifth-avenue Rink will open this morning to its patrons, and in the afternoon and evening the members of the New-York Skating Club will indulge in a carnival there. The Jersey City Rink, under the management of Mr. ABNER J. BRADY, has a clear sheet of ice. This afternoon this rink will also be thrown open.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society will hold their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, at their rooms in the Cooper Institute. Hon. E. G. SQUIER, the well-known traveler and author of several valuable works upon Central and South America, will read a paper on the geography of Peru, with observations on its ancient monuments. The original drawings, taken by Mr. SQUIER on the spot, will be exhibited. Mr. SQUIER will also present to the Society a fine, unpublished map of the Isthmus of Panama and Darien, by JUAN LOPEZ, Geographer of the Crown of Spain in 1850.

Professor N. F. NICKERSON delivered an interesting lecture before Mazeppa Union Lodge, I. O. of G. S., last evening, his subject being "My Banker and Yours."

A meeting was held by a number of German citizens of the Twenty-second Ward, at Unger's Hall, corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth-street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. A. WUTSCHEL presiding, to consider certain complaints made that the German poor of the Ward were not properly cared for by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. F. A. Wutschel, T. Sauerheidel, A. Taudpboems, C. W. Mack, Frank Reiffert, Francis Unger and George Faber were appointed a Committee to procure the relief required.

The following are the Christmas collections for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums of New-York: St. Stephen's Church, $2,077 70; St. Teresa's Church, $1,799 28; St. Francis Xavier's Church, $1,545 85; St. Mary's Church, $1,625 65; St. John's Evangelist Church, $1,391 93; St. Michael's Church, $1,381 81; St. Patrick's Cathedral, $1,254 24; St. Peter's Church, $1,162 15; St. Joseph's Church, $1,093 32; St. James' Church, $1,000; St. Andrew's Church, $1,000; St. Gabriel's Church, $907 50; Nativity, $900; St. Paul's, Paulist Fathers', $900; St. Rose of Lima, $853 03; St. Ann's, $770; Holy Cross, $759 05; Immaculate Conception, $718 05; St. Lawrence, Yorkville, $670; St. Columba's, $650; St. Bridget's, $575 30; St. Paul's Church, Harlem, $537 60; St. Francis Ferrer, $511 85; St. Bernard's, $500; St. Anthony's, $456 20; Transfiguration, $447; Annunciation, Manhattanville, $200; Holy Name of Jesus, $100. Total, $25,840 23.

The boys of the News Boys' Lodging House have raised a subscription of $10 13, to be equally divided between the WYBLE family and the TOWNSEND family.

We were enjoying almost the balmy temperature of Spring on Saturday afternoon. Some were out without overcoats. Suddenly, the wind commenced to blow furiously from the northwest soon after sunset. The mercury fell 9° in twenty minutes, or from 33° at 11 to 30° at 11:20 o'clock; at 6 P. M. the record was 40°; at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, 24°; at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon the mercury stood 30°; at 9 o'clock in the evening 26°, or 4° below the freezing point, was its status.

ANTHONY SEYMOUR, a laborer residing in Brooklyn, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday at the Tombs, on a charge of having stolen $55 from WM. BECKEL, of No. 42 Ridge-street. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and said he was intoxicated when he took the money. Remanded for trial.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the frame stable of SAMUEL GUINNESS, at the corner of Fortieth-street and Fourth-avenue. Damage $100; no insurance.

A slight fire occurred last evening in the cellar of premises corner Christopher and West streets, occupied by ERICKSON & HAVILAND. The flames originated from a peanut roaster which was put away with a fire in it.

A kerosene oil lamp exploded last night in the basement of No. 88 Rivington-street, occupied by MARTIN EMMERICH as a segar store. Damage trifling.

Mrs. LAVINIA MURRAY, of No. 282 Second-street, was beaten on Saturday night by her husband JAMES, who then turned her out of doors. The woman was discovered by a Police officer at an early hour yesterday morning at the foot of East Sixteenth-street, while preparing to leap into the river. She was taken before Justice SCOTT and sent home. The husband was not arrested.

ANDREW HILLAND, aged 9 years, was run over and instantly killed, by a street car, yesterday, in Avenue B. His remains were taken to the residence of the parents, No. 218 Avenue B, and the driver arrested to await the action of the Coroner.

PATRICK FLANAGAN, aged 11 years, of No. 206 East Twenty-fourth-street, fell from the roof of No. 324 East Twenty-fourth-street, yesterday, while flying a kite, and sustained a fracture of the skull and right arm. Removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES SKELLY, a native of Ireland, aged 34, residing at No. 1,391 Broadway, was found dead in his stable yesterday.

The body of an unknown man, apparently 35 years of age, with brown hair, mixed with grey, red goatee and mustache, was found floating in the East River, near Twenty-second-street. Taken to the Morgue for inquest and identification.

WM. MULLER, of No. 400 West Forty-second-street, had a foot badly crushed by being run over by an Eighth-avenue car yesterday. He was sent home.

BROOKLYN.

On Saturday evening a lad aged 15 years, named EDWARD YOUNG, residing at No. 443 Myrtle-avenue, while in the cellar dipping some gasoline from a barrel, fell in and was suffocated. He was not missed for a couple of hours, and when searched for was found as stated. Coroner JOHNS was notified.

Two brothers-in-law, MATHEW MURPHY and MATHEW MALONEY, residing at No. 123 Warren-street, became engaged in a quarrel yesterday noon, during which MURPHY struck MALONEY a blow on the head with some sharp instrument, causing a dangerous wound. The wounded man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and MURPHY arrested and locked up.

LONG ISLAND.

The Surf Hotel, at Fire Island, is about being enlarged and refitted. An extension twenty by fifty feet will be added before the season opens, which will make it one of the largest houses for Summer resort near New-York.

Hon. H. A. REEVES has presented to Congress the petition of ten masters of vessels and sixteen citizens of East Marion, praying for the erection of a breakwater by the General Government on the bar at the mouth of Port Jefferson Harbor.

After a long time, the Committee of Twenty-two, appointed at the exciting drainage meeting in Flushing, an account of which was given in the TIMES some five weeks since, have matured a plan, in accordance with the instructions of the meeting, for relieving the peculiar oppressiveness of the drainage assessment, by submitting to the Legislature an amendment to the existing law, that payments for the work in five annual installments, instead of as now in one payment, and will submit it to the Legislature the first of the week.

Rev. CHAS. BACKMAN, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church at Greenport, succeeds Rev. HORACE COOKE as pastor of the Seventh-street M. E. Church, New-York.

A lecture will be delivered in the Congregational Church, at Orient, on Tuesday evening next by Rev. J. CUMMINS FRENCH, of Brooklyn. Subject—"The Use of the Beautiful."

The parishioners of Rev. J. V. SAUNDERS, of Babylon, recently gave him their annual donation visit, leaving $270 in cash and valuables.

The friends of Rev. GEORGE H. EMMERSON, of Huntington, recently met at a social gathering, and presented his wife with a handsome gold watch and chain, valued at $200.

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Little Neck propose giving their pastor, Rev. H. M. BEARS, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 15, a donation visit.

NEW-JERSEY.

THOMAS CURRAN was arrested at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in a beer saloon in Upper Main-street, Paterson, charged with having outraged Mrs. HANNIGAN, the proprietress of the saloon. He had for some time been drinking and raising a disturbance, and while the young man who attended the saloon was out upon the street looking for a policeman to arrest him, he attacked Mrs. HANNIGAN, intimidating her by threatening to take her life. He was committed for trial yesterday by the Recorder.

During the election held in Newark a year ago, a reward of $50 was offered to any person who would arrest and convict an illegal voter. Mr. STRUBLE, a Policeman, effected an arrest, and claimed the reward from JOHN KENNEDY, who offered it. Mr. KENNEDY stated that he made the offer in behalf of the Eighth Ward Republican Club, and was not personally responsible for its payment. The case was tried on Saturday, and a verdict of $57 50 brought in for STRUBLE.

Rev. GEO. BRUGBART, one of the oldest Methodist ministers in the United States, died at his residence near Bridgeville, Warren County, a few days since. He had reached the ripe old age of 88 years.

A man giving his name as WILLIAM SAXELL was arrested by Lieutenant of Police KIRWIN at an early hour yesterday morning as he was in the act of robbing the shoe store, No. 4 William-street, Newark, which is only a few doors from the Police Station. When taken he pretended to be drunk, and still denies all intention of stealing. A bag was found in his possession containing a burglar's chisel, half a dozen candles and a box of matches. In one pocket a large knife was found.

JOHN EARLY, of Newark, who was injured on the 25th of last month at Dean's Pond by a collision on the railroad, has died from the effects of his injuries.

A gang of young roughs witnessed a prize-fight between two of their number in Paterson yesterday. The Police broke up the assemblage, but no arrests were made.

KIT BURNS' RAT PIT.

Sunday Services at the New Mission—The Audience and the Preaching.

The first regular Sunday service at the new Water-street Mission and Home for Fallen Women was held yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. The street presented a very quiet and Sabbath-like appearance, and as the appointed hour drew near, an audience gathered in the low-studded room, now devoted to the regeneration of this degraded locality, which comfortably filled it, and no more. It was composed partly of earnest people from other parts of the City, who take an interest in this new mission work, and partly of the male denizens of the locality, but none of the females for whom the institution is specially intended made their appearance. All were plain in appearance, and not disunguishable from a congregation of the poorer class of people in a humble church in any locality. Around the door a few stragglers showed signs of having lead a hard life; but their interest in the scene appeared to be one of curiosity. After the preliminary services of singing and prayer, common at meetings of this kind, Chaplain MCCABE, of Ohio, delivered a very earnest address from the following words taken from the forty-eighth chapter of Isaiah: "O, that thou hadst hearkened to my commandments, then had this place been as a river, and thy righteousness as the waves of the sea." In his discourse he dwelt upon the tenderness and fatherly interest of God for all His earthly children, on His loving kindness and His unwillingness that any should stray into the ways of sin and the paths of iniquity. As he enforced the lesson with the touching story of the Prodigal Son and with anecdotes from his own experience and observation, tears were drawn from the eyes of many of the audience.

After the sermon, it was explained that none of the girls for whom the Mission was intended were present because the house was not yet ready for their reception, and no effort had been made to bring them in before a home could be provided for them. Mrs. SMITH, the matron of the Home, said that they had ample evidence that these poor outcasts were anxious and ready to come in as soon as they could be provided for. She did not believe this was a difficult work. In fact, she found it very easy to reach the hearts of these poor creatures. They were thirsting for sympathy and for the hope of the Gospel.

After some further devotional exercises, the audience was dismissed.

The Worship of the Blind Gods—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. H. W. BEECHER yesterday morning preached upon the subject of the worship of the gods of this world, which blind their votaries. During the course of a long and eloquent sermon he took occasion to say that the gods which the men of the present day are worshiping are pride, selfishness, money, political fame, lust, and sensuality in all its phases. The man who sets his heart upon money in early life is apt to grow harder and harder as he grows older. As he increases in years he gets to be more and more miserly and unmerciful, until at last, unless the grace of God intervene, he passes away without a single idea or thought of anything except his houses, his lands, his bank stock and his gold. Such a man, he said, was a most thorough and devoted worshiper of the god mammon. So, too, with men in the pursuit of worldly fame, and of the gratification of their passions and appetites. Their only thoughts were centered upon how best they could attain to and consummate the leading and central idea of their lives. Men were apt to have only one main spring—as it were—one notion of the aim and object of life, which swallowed up, if it did not annihilate, all other thoughts. A lawyer could be a good counselor at law, and yet be kind and obliging to his next-door neighbor when that neighbor went to him to consult him in regard to the way his daughter should be managed in her education; but the usual way would be for a lawyer under such circumstances to say: "My dear sir, if you wish me to bring a suit I will do it; but if you wish advice as to the moral training of your daughter, go to the minister or to the deacons—that kind of business is not in my line." Such things, he said, ought not to be. In conclusion, the speaker earnestly besought all of his hearers to work for those things which they could take with them into the "land beyond the river," and not to expend so much force and strength, and energy and thought upon those things which are but for a moment, and which, in a few years at most, will necessarily be left by all behind them.

Missionary History of Methodism—Sermon by Rev. George Lansing Taylor.

Last evening Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR preached at the Allen-street M. E. Church on the "Missionary History of Methodism." After referring to the fact that as a Church declined so its missionary enterprise died out, he said that the first Methodist missionary society was organized in Leeds, England, Oct. 6, 1813. Long before that time, however, the Methodist Church had sent out missionaries to the West Indies, Demerara, Nova Scotia and to this country. Dr. THOMAS COPE must be considered as the founder of all missionary enterprise among the Methodists. In 1814 he, in answer to a demand from Ceylon for Methodist missionaries, had offered to send out, and after much delay his prayer was granted by the Government, but he died on the passage. Those who left England with him, however, proceeded to their destination, and the station then founded had flourished, and many converts had been made. The preacher then spoke of what had been done in the West Indies, in Africa, Australia, China and Germany. In the Island of Tartola, he said, the slaves who had embraced Methodism had, when the island was threatened by the French, borne themselves so bravely that the English Government offered Cope the free use of their packet ships to carry out more Methodist missionaries. In Sierra Leone, ("the white man's grave,") after many difficulties, a station had been established. Fifty per cent. of all the missionaries sent out died there, yet others filled their places, and now the station is in a flourishing condition. In Ceylon, in one province, there were where the missionaries first entered 908 Buddhist temples. Now there are only fifty. In the whole of Africa the English Wesleyans have 100 missionaries and about 1,600 communicants. Altogether they have 400 missionaries. In sixteen years they raised $19,000,000 for foreign missions. The good works of Methodist preachers in India the preacher mentioned, as did also by Sir EMERSON TENNANT, to be closer students of the Buddhist religion, and to be better informed in regard to the creeds and language of the natives than any other missionaries. The reverend gentleman then spoke of missionary enterprise in this country, which, he said, had only lately extended itself to foreign lands. Now we have missionaries in China, India and Liberia. In the last year alone the subscription in this church on missionary enterprise in India.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Discourse of Rev. William H. Heath—The Affirmative Side of the Question.

A very large audience assembled at the Cooper Institute last evening to listen to a lecture by Rev. WILLIAM H. BOOLE, of Williamsburg, on "The Bible in the Schools." Rev. W. H. BUTLER presided. After religious exercises and a few introductory remarks by Mr. BUTLER, Mr. BOOLE was introduced and said that in the building of the stately structure of the Republic it was never designed that the stones should be brought without noise and confusion. The foundations of this temple of liberty were laid in the smoke of battle and of war—every element of our national life was to be tried as by fire. But in every conflict truth had triumphed. He believed our great common school system was the main artery of our political system. It could not be injured without destroying the system. The main question had been hidden under verbiage. The question was, "Shall our common school system be as it is, or pass under the control of a great ecclesiastical body?" [Cries of "No," "No."] We were too ready to write "Sectarian" on the good book which had never injured any one. The Bible in the schools, according to Mr. PRESTON and the *Tablet*, was a question that had now passed by. Whatever importance this question may have once possessed, the minds of Catholics or any other sects, it has ceased to have any importance now. If our school system is to be maintained let it be maintained as it is with the Bible on the desk. [Loud applause.] It is the great standard of morality and wisdom. Let the gracious influence of its fragrant truths be taught the children in the schools. JEFFERSON said, "The perusal of the Bible will make better husbands and better citizens." From the Bible come our statutes against blasphemy, and our doctrines of morality. Our public schools are threatened. Under all the fallacies of specious reasoning stands revealed the attack against this system made by a Church body enjoying all the rights of any religious body. It is claimed that the appointment and dismissal of teachers belong to this Church. They ask that the common school system of New-York be abolished. Our grand common school system, with the Free College at its head, challenges the closest scrutiny. The opposition is exhibited because the Roman Catholic faith is not taught in the schools. Only that and nothing more. The specialty of the common school system must be the inculcation of the doctrines of Rome. If the State refuses to squander its money to propagate the tenets of one particular creed, then the State is threatened and the common school system ridiculed and anathematized, and the State is called upon to abolish it forthwith. Mr. BOOLE then read copious extracts from the remarks of Mr. PRESTON, the *Freeman's Journal*, and others, to prove his statements. Mr. PRESTON says, "we believe that religion cannot be separated from religion." No schools will satisfy us except where we can teach our religion. The abolition of the Bible will not satisfy us. This question of the Bible in the schools involves the whole future of the Catholic religion in this country. "This country has no hope socially, politically or morally, except on the broad principles of the Catholic religion," says the *Freeman's Journal*. This whole testimony breathes hatred of the common school system. It is a religious sect demanding that the civil Government shall violate its own sworn duty. If votes were required to settle this question, an overwhelming majority would settle these preposterous demands. [Applause.] We want common schools to abolish all religious creeds. The European method of common-school teaching is anti-American, and impossible here.

We ask now what motive prompts this aggressive action? Let the Romish Church answer: "This country has no hope politically and morally, except in the vast and controlling influence of the Catholic religion"—so says the *Freeman's Journal*. Says Mr. PRESTON: "The priesthood has been commissioned to take entire charge of this question of religion. The answer to the question of the Historic Priest of the government of everything by the Catholic Church. The supremacy of Ecclesiastical power over the State, that is the demand. The depletion of our City treasury is due to the attempt to control the school system by the Catholic Church. The speaker read from Dr. LIEBER'S report to the Union League to prove his statements. The tax levy, section 10, was also quoted. This City Government has given $3,300,000 to a single sect, to be used for sectarian purposes. If the other sects were treated in the same manner this City would soon become a perfect Paradise for religious corporations. They would own and control all the real and personal property. The Catholic Church received $413,000 out of the fund of $500,000, and the Methodist Church received $3,072. But that is just that amount too much. Let it be the last time that a religious corporation asks release from the Common Council for a relief from its taxes. [Loud applause.]

Our duty we not to trust any religious sect in Christendom with the control of the State. Will we preserve the free-school system free from the odor of religious bigotry? [Loud cries of "We will."] The Church must not move out of her sphere. A great issue was upon us. The rumbling of the volcano grows louder. This is no time to be sleeping. Up and have a hand in the fight. The life of one of our best civil institutions is threatened. In three years our common-school system, with the open Bible on its desk, the flag of our nation, and we can defend whatever the godly folds of our flag can cover. [Loud applause.] At the close a gentleman cried out, "Speak for another half hour," and the applause as the eloquent speaker closed was loud and prolonged. The meeting closed with the doxology.

First Anniversary of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Yesterday was the anniversary of this church, and the rector announced to the congregation that at a large and enthusiastic meeting of the gentlemen of the parish, held on the Monday previous, it had been unanimously resolved to raise the necessary funds for the extension of the church building to the Fifth-avenue. In his sermon, Dr. HOWLAND gave the items which show that thus far the new enterprise has been a decided success. It will be remembered that this is not an old parish transplanted from another site, but, as it were, a creation out of nothing. The financial result will be therefore both interesting and instructive. In the nine and a half months during which services have been held—for the church was closed a long time to complete some details—eighty-six pews or parts of pews have been rented and ninety-one families or members of families have connected themselves with the parish. The income for that time has been nearly $8,000, a sum sufficient to meet all the pressing demands of the first year. The income has been constantly increasing, as pews are rented almost every Sunday. There have been no pecuniary embarrassments whatsoever; no appeals to the congregation to save the church from financial ruin or from the hands of the Philistines. There are no disconsolated bondholders or clamorous creditors. The liabilities are funded, and the interest, at least all that has been exacted, has been readily paid. The donations to the church have been unusually liberal. Almost every beautiful thing upon which expense has been lavished has been a present. One gift was of $3,000; another of $2,000; another of $1,800; another of $800. The whole amount of gifts since the commencement of the church building has been about $12,000. The donations and offerings since last February have been over $7,000. The number of communicants was not given, as the list had not been completely made out, but the preacher stated that 140 had actually communed on the Sunday previous. This number ought, by ordinary calculation, to represent a much larger number of communicants connected with the parish, as it is seldom that more than a half or a third commune on any particular day. The Sunday school building has been completed only four months and there are over a hundred names on the books. A Dorcas society, an industrial school, and a ladies' Bible class are in active and successful operation. The preacher then mentioned two obstacles but for which the success of the parish would have been still greater. One was the unfortunate and mistaken idea that a choir of men and boys was to be associated with practices not in harmony with our Protestant religion. He stated that there was not to his knowledge a single Roman Church in which choirs were thus organized. The Romanists prefer the quartette singing, the florid music and the old-fashioned galleries. On the other hand, every one of the Reforming Bishops and the collegiate and royal chapels, from the time of the Reformation, had always used a surpliced choir. CRANMER'S own cathedral services were thus ordered; and at the Pan-Anglican Synod similar musical arrangements were made. Thus, if the practice of the Romanists on the one hand, and the authority of the martyrs and chiefs of the Protestant Church on the other, are to determine the question, our choir equipment are distinctively not Romish, and as distinctively not Roman. Nevertheless, well-meaning but timid persons have probably been deterred by a fear of Romish tendencies from joining the new parish. The unfortunate position of the church—setting back as it does from the avenue—and the homely temporary exterior, have also been drawbacks. The church is not always found by those who seek for it, and those who see it from without have no idea of the exquisite beauty of its interior. He urged the congregation to set their "city on a hill that it might not be hid." "To place their candle in a candlestick, that men might be attracted to and rejoice in the light and beauty thereof."

Capture of Burglars.

Shortly after daylight yesterday morning two suspicious looking men were discovered by Captain EDWARD WALSH and Officers CAMPBELL and CAREW, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, as they emerged from the doorway of the premises corner of Baxter and Grand streets. The store is occupied by JAMES GREENE, manufacturer of nautical instruments, and on the latter were several articles of value. Upon being arrested, the Police Captain ordered

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

What It Is, and What Its Influence—Sermon by Rev. Father Preston, of St. Ann's Catholic Church.

The infallibility of the Pope was the subject of Rev. Father PRESTON'S discourse at St. Ann's Catholic Church, Eighth-street, at the high mass yesterday. After alluding to the importance of the subject, and to the attention which its proposed definition by the Ecumenical Council has attracted both from the Catholic and the non-Catholic world, he said that if the dogma of infallibility were defined by the Council it would not be an introduction of any new article of faith into the canons of Catholicity; it would be only the bringing out into clearer dogmatic outline the faith which the Church has held from the beginning. He then expressed his surprise at the wild and random statements that had gone abroad in relation to the proposed definition. He was astonished that writers for the Press, especially, should put forward such misrepresentations of Catholic doctrine, and so many falsifications of history as are every day to be met with in the newspapers. Catholics are prepared to meet on this question of infallibility any reasonable opponent who will confine himself to the truth, and they would give a reasonable answer to every truth which they professed and held. Of all religions, he said, the Catholic is the most reasonable. All that Catholics desired for the spread of the faith was that they might be allowed to appeal to the reason and the sense of justice of non-Catholics; if they were thus allowed, the victory was already won over the heart of every sincere man or woman honestly desirous of knowing the truth, and who was willing, if necessary, to make sacrifices for it. What is it that Catholics profess when they declare the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff? Not that he is impeccable; not that he is not liable to sin or to err in his human nature. They profess for him no infallibility in matters of science or of material fact; but simply this, that when he speaks as head of the Church, defining matters of faith, he is directly under divine inspiration, and that God Almighty will not permit him to teach error. But any such definition of faith coming from him must be accompanied by three conditions: First—He must speak as head of the Church universal, and in the solemn manner. Second—He must define something for belief as having been the doctrine taught by Christ and His apostles, and believed by the Church since their time down through all the ages. Third—He must formally condemn any who refuse to hold the doctrine thus defined. Admit that God has given a revelation to man, and that the Church is a teaching body with a visible head, commissioned to impart that revelation to men, and you must conclude that the keeping of the Church from error is simply the fulfillment of God's own promise. Protestants even believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures, and therefore that the writers of Scripture were free from error in teaching faith and morals—in other words, that they were infallible. St. Peter, the first Pope, was one of these inspired writers, and consequently he must have been an infallible teacher of faith. The reverend gentleman then spoke of the symbolic teaching of our Saviour in regard to Peter, who changed his name from Simon and called him a "rock" (peter) in giving any account of the gathering of the Apostles Peter's name always comes first; when our Saviour taught the multitude, the Evangelist in particular to inform us that he spoke from Peter's boat; it was Peter's net that he filled with a miraculous draft of fishes. All these facts were full of the greater fact after Peter was established by our Saviour, that Peter was to be the visible head of the Church. We are told that our Divine Lord informed St. Peter that Satan desired to sift all the Apostles (and here we have the Apostolic college referred to in the plural) as wheat; but, continues our Lord, addressing Peter, "I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not, and that, being converted, thou confirm thy brethren." We must believe that the prayer of Christ was always effective; and, if so, the faith taught by Peter, who lives in his successors, must be infallible.

The reverend speaker then proceeded to answer the objection raised by some against the proposed definition of the dogma, that the fathers of the early Church knew nothing of the infallibility of the Bishop of Rome. In refutation of this objection, he averred that all the fathers speak of the firmness of the Roman See, and the necessity of according with it in matters of faith. In support of this he quoted from St. Irenæus, who wrote A. D. 178; St. Cyprian, in 248; St. Ambrose, in 385; St. Jerome, in 390; St. Innocent, in 410; St. Boniface, in 418; St. Xystus, in 434; St. Peter Chrysologus, in 440, and St. Leo, in 466. He quoted also from the canons of the former Councils—of Ephesus, in 431, which pronounced that Pope the pillar of the faith; of Chalcedon, in 450; of the Sixth General Council, in 680; of the second Council of Nicea, in 707; of the Council of Rome, in 863; of Lyons, in 1274; and of Florence, in 1439. The speaker then brought facts ecclesiastical in support of his argument, and drew his final conclusions from reason itself. Thus, he contended, taught plainly that there must be somewhere in the world a knowledge of the truth be necessary to salvation, and it was a simple knowledge of fact *a priori* whether our Saviour lodged that infallibility in St. Peter. He denied the charge often made that the definition of the dogma would interfere with the politics of nations, or that it is in opposition to modern society. The Church had nothing to do with politics, and with modern society she would not meddle unless the attempt were made to revert it back to paganism, to destroy the social family relation, or to do some other thing contrary to the law of God and the well-being of society; then she would, as in duty ought, visit such attempts with her denunciation.

Sunday School Missions.

The anniversary of the Sunday School Missionary Association of the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second-street, near Fifth-avenue, was celebrated last evening. The exercises consisted of singing, reading of the Scriptures and prayer.

The report of the Treasurer showed the sum of $117 63 to have been contributed by the children of the Sunday School since November last, $255 89 expended, and the balance were in the Treasury was paid. The report of the Secretary was quite encouraging as to the work accomplished by the Association.

The missionary supported by this Association is Rev. WILLIAM P. PAXON, whose field of labor was in the State of Missouri, and whose report of his work was very favorable.

Mr. PAXON was present, and made an address, in which he said: Over thirty years ago a missionary of this Association came to Illinois where there was a Sunday School of twenty-five or thirty persons. One day this missionary invited his scholars to bring others with them to the Sunday School. One little girl named MARY, finding no one to bring her father, urged him to go. The old man had barely learned to read, but he went, and from that beginning that old man succeeded in uniting with the Church, and was the means subsequently of bringing more than seventy thousand children into the Sunday School and organizing about four hundred Churches in Illinois and Missouri. That child MARY was the sister of the speaker and the old man was his father. Many other interesting incidents were added, showing the successful labors of the Sunday School missions in the West, which have acted as centres of religious influences and moral training in those new States, he (Mr. PAXON) having gathered within a few years more than six thousand scholars into the Sunday Schools.

Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions, followed in an earnest address on the missionary work in this City, from which, he said, great good has resulted, and urged that the Sunday School missions, from which in the new States of the West, as well as in the older ones, incalculable good is being constantly realized, be liberally and earnestly sustained. Quite a liberal collection was taken up, and the services closed by singing and the benediction.

Removing the Concrete.

That intolerable nuisance, the concrete pavement, on Fifth-avenue, is at once to be abated by the City authorities. Saturday noon a body of nearly 300 men were set at work with pickaxes, shovels and other implements, and before night a large quantity was removed between Twenty-third and Nineteenth streets. Portions of it are very hard, and difficult to get up, while other parts are little else than tar and gravel. Who is responsible for this enormous outrage upon the public does not seem to be known, but the Croton Board, who give out these contracts, should know who their securities are for the faithful performance of them.

Sudden Death—Suspicion of Foul Play.

A maiden lady, aged 40 years, named JULIA STEBBINS was yesterday found dead in her bed in her room at the American Hotel in Jersey City, under circumstances which gave rise to suspicions of foul play. Coroner BURNS was notified. After having inquired into the facts he directed the arrest of WM. BONIFACE, *alias* Charles Mabbechi, on suspicion of having poisoned her. The arrested man, a jeweler by profession, had been taken a few days previously into the employ of Miss STEBBINS as a valet, upon a contemplated voyage to France. He states that he was anxious to get back to France to see his native country, and that in this hope he had entered the employ of Miss STEBBINS. Coroner BURNS ordered a *post-mortem* examination of the remains to be made. The order was executed yesterday, and though the results of the investigations are not yet been officially made known, it is understood that no trace of poison were found, and that it was concluded

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—American Securities opened quiet. Stocks quiet.

	11 A. M.
Consols for money	92¼
Consols for account	92¾
United States Five-twenties of 1862	87¼
United States Five-twenties of 1865 (old)	87¼
United States Five-twenties of 1867	86
United States Ten-forties	82¼
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	111
Erie Railroad Shares	20¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Shares	28

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Rentes opened quiet. Rentes, 72f. 30c.; closed flat; Rentes, 72f. 20c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 12, P. M.—Refined Petroleum firmer at 1s. 9¼d. @1s. 10d. ₱ gallon. Crude Oil dull at £20 ₱ ton. Cloverseed, 50s. ₱ cwt. for American Red. Calcutta Linseed firmer, but not quotably higher. Linseed Cake, £19 10s. ₱ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Tallow, 40s. 3d. @40s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, £31 ₱ ton.

HAVRE, Feb. 12.—Cotton opened quiet both on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Feb. 12.—Petroleum closed firm at 59½f. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—Evening.—COTTON—The market closed steady, quotations unchanged. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export and speculation.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull. Lard flat. Pork flat.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—11 A. M.—Cotton opens steady and quiet, quotations unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12.—United States Bonds closed firm.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—Cotton closed firm; sales of the day, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Red Wheat, 7s. 5d. @7s. 6d.; Winter, 8s. 5d. @8s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 7d.

HAVRE, Feb. 12.—Cotton closed firm on spot and afloat.

BREMEN, Feb. 12.—Petroleum closed heavy at 6 thalers 70 groats.

HAMBURG, Feb. 12.—Petroleum closed quiet.

ANTWERP, Feb. 12.—Petroleum opened firm at 59¼f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—SUGAR—All qualities slightly advanced, and the feeling in the market is better; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 240,000 boxes, — hhds.; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas to the United States, 4,000 boxes and 2,500 hhds.; to the United States, 6,500 boxes and 2,400 hhds.: Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, active at 7¼@8¼ reals ₱ arroba; Molasses Sugar firm, but quiet; Muscovado Molasses quiet and steady; Pennsylvania Red, 21 22; Maryland, 21 40@21 45. CORN steady; White, 95c.@98c.; Yellow, 92c.@94c. OATS steady at 58c.@62c. RYE dull at 95c. MESS PORK steady, advancing $1 per bbl. BACON shoulders, Rib Sides, 15¾c.@16c.; Clear Rib, 16¾c.@16¾c.; Shoulders, 13¾c.@13c.; Hams, 19c.@20c. LARD firm at 15½c. WHISKY, 98c.@99c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS dull at 50c. @50½c. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. PORK dull, but a shade easier. Low Middling, 8¾c. LARD quiet, steady and firm at 10½c. BULK MEATS dull, but a shade easier. Low Middling, 8¾c. BACON quiet, but firm at 9½c. for Shoulders, 13½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c. for Clear Sides, 15c. for Sugar-cured Hams. WHISKY dull at 96c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12.—COTTON quiet, Sales, 250 bales; Middling, 30c.; receipts, 350 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,197 bales; to the Continent, 250 bales; coastwise, 130 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 12.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 40c. ROSIN steady; Low Grades, $2 40. Tar firm at $3 40. CRUDE TURPENTINE unchanged. COTTON quiet at 29c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12.—WHEAT firmer, held at $1 35 for No. 1 Red; $1 45 for No. 1 do. a CORN heavy and nominally unchanged. OATS dull; held at 48c. for No. 1 State. RYE and BARLEY nominal.

DETROIT, Feb. 12.—WHEAT firm; Extra White, $1 50; No. 1 do., $1 42@$1 42½. OATS, 47c.@48c. BARLEY advancing, at $1 40@$1 65 ₱ cental. Dressed Hogs, $6 20@$6 37.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet, but firm at $1 47@$1 65. LEGAL TENDERS, 53¾.

MOBILE, Feb. 12.—COTTON in fair demand; closed steady; sales, 1,500 bales Middling, at 24c.; receipts, 2,643 bales; exports, 69 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb.